

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

Vol. XCI. No. 2

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A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

In This Number

Officers of National Ass'n Will Meet
Loan Rates on Barley, Rye and Sorghums
Wheat and Corn Parity Payments
1944 Food Production Program Announced
How a Feed Miller Got Revenge
Probe for Sampling Deep Grain Bins
Chicago Board into Barge Rate Case
Screenings Service Charges
Kansas Has Better Than Average Crop
Air Tank Explosions
CCC Will Trade High Protein for Low Grade
Wheat
Suit Brought to Block Sale of Elevator
Negligence in Handling Wheat Not Shown
Seed Loan Program
Delayed Germination of Vicland Oats
Ceilings on Animal Protein Feeds
Vitamin D Deficiency
Feeding Dairy Cattle
Inventory of Our Feed Supplies
The Crisis in Feeds
Efficient Use of Vitamins A and D in Mixed Feeds
If I Were a Feed Salesman Today

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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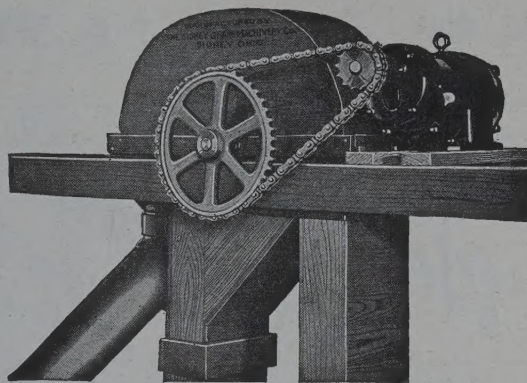
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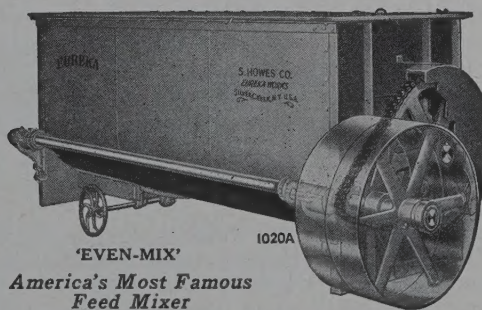
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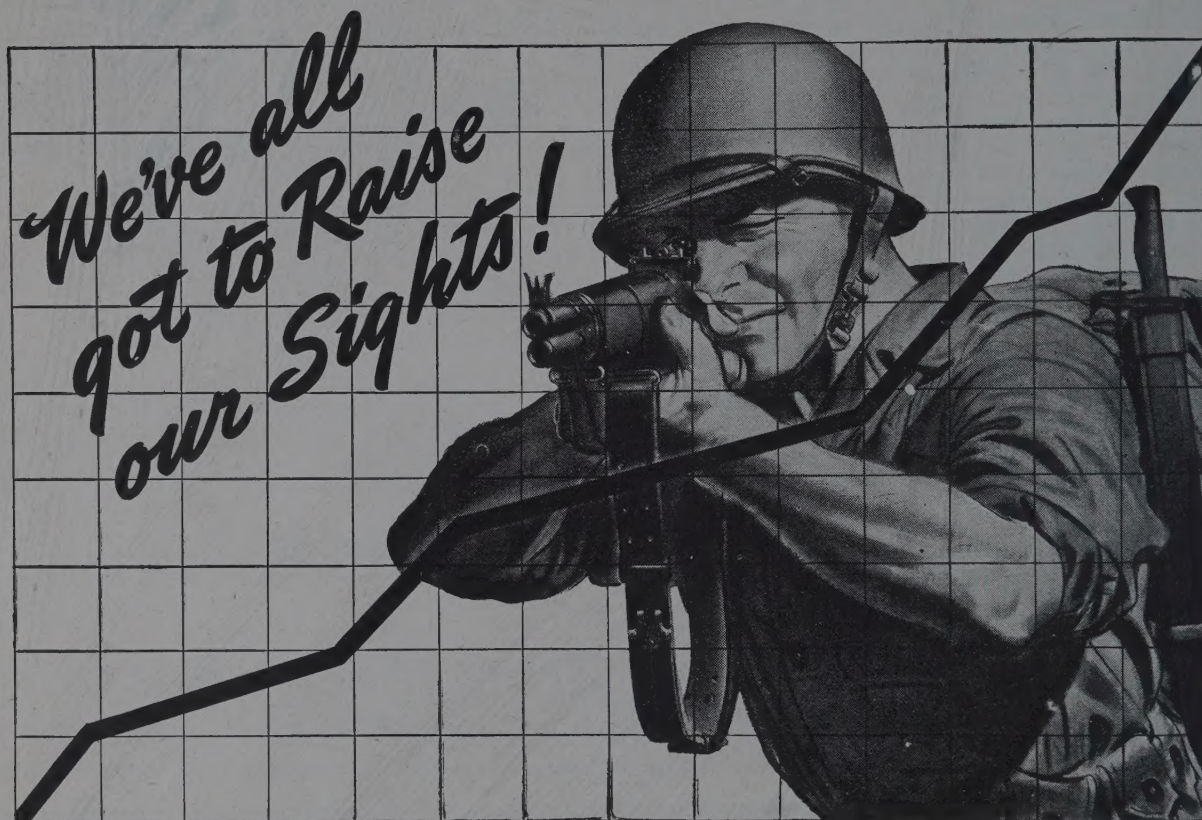
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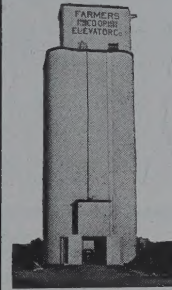
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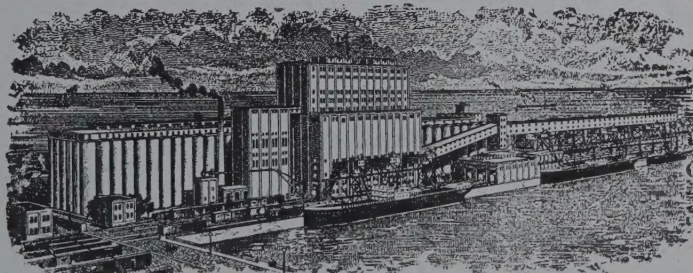
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CONSOLIDATED

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It Must Be
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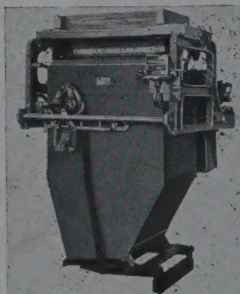
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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
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Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO (4), ILL., JULY 28, 1943

FOR the few farmers who can obtain it, Pawnee wheat is the most promising variety for this fall's seeding.

SCAB in Ohio wheat and the corn borer in Illinois and Indiana corn is materially reducing the yield of these grains.

FOR a complete exposition of our insolvent food policy read the address elsewhere by the chairman of the Feed Industry Council.

SHIPPERS WHO NEGLECT to allow for shrinkage, mis-grading and demurrage are very likely to be peeved by the returns from many of their shipments.

FARMERS who are holding corn off the market have convinced themselves that the O.P.A. can do it again, and will punch another 5-cent hole in the corn ceiling.

INCENTIVE payments to farmers for increased production of grain are just as unpopular in Congress as shooting little pigs and plowing up corn and cotton are in the agricultural states.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS who neglected to give their bins a thorough cleaning before starting to handle the new crop are now wondering where the dickens all of those bugs came from.

ARE the railroads run for the benefit of the shippers or of the railroad employees, is the question that arises on the objection by the unions to the abandonment of a line of railroad that is unprofitable.

NEBRASKA farmers are rushing wheat to country elevators in such volume as to require operators to employ a night shift, while some Indiana dealers want to take half a holiday Saturday afternoon.

A STEEL WEDGE weighing 3 pounds was fed into an Ohio hammermill, although a fire was not started by this accident, the mill was greatly damaged. A strong magnetic separator would have prevented metal getting into mill.

TWO OF THE SIX ACCIDENTS reported in our news columns of this number are reported to have been fatal. More careful instruction of new help and the safe-guarding of moving machinery would greatly help to reduce the number of accidents.

ONE ENCOURAGING FEATURE of the feed trade is the marked improvement country feed grinders are making in their grinding and mixing facilities and their ability to get the needed machinery for manufacturing feedstuffs and thereby assisting in the production of more food for humans.

EASTERN DAIRYMEN AND POULTRYMEN have been forced by the corn ceiling to import a large quantity of Canadian barley in order to keep their animals supplied with needed nourishment, and, naturally Canadian barley has advanced to \$1.12. This includes an import duty of 15 cents, as well as an equalization fee.

EVIDENTLY THE GROWERS of hybrid seed corn are striving earnestly to harvest a crop of fine seed for next year's planting because the newspapers publish many reports of high school boys and girls, Mexican immigrants and Italian prisoners of war who are now engaged in detassling large areas in the heart of the corn belt.

THE POCKET VETO of H. R. 1936, introduced by Congressman Peterson of Florida which would require the A.A.A., Commodity Credit Corporation and other federal bureaus to comply with all state inspection laws is such a direct blow to all state rights the bill will, no doubt, be re-introduced and passed by both houses of Congress as before. State directors of agricultural departments to a man are in favor of the enactment of legislation which will stop Federal bureaucrats overriding and ignoring state laws.

THE RECOMMENDATION of the Board of Economic Stabilization in Washington, has suggested a price of \$220 a ton for broom corn much to the disgust of the southwestern growers. Congressmen interested in the welfare of the growers are asking for a ceiling price of \$300 a ton which ought to be enough to encourage the doubling of the acreage next year.

A NEW CONDITION has developed recently in the southwest where the protein content of wheat has much to do with the value prevailing in the central markets, and, naturally shippers are hesitant about paying a premium on wheat containing much less than the average protein content. The protein test is absent from so many wheat markets it is difficult for the average shipper to determine the price which his shipment should command in the central market.

COUNTRY grain buyers who are not experienced seed handlers are cautioned to read carefully the contract offered them by the government. Most regular seedsmen have had long years of experience in the business and know the folly of guaranteeing the germination of damp timothy seed that has been stored any length of time. When harvested with a combine taking low and high spots of the field some will be damp and can be depended on to lose viability. Yet the government contract requires the warehouseman to certify the quality when received and to load out the same.

TWENTY-EIGHT REPORTS of new grain construction published in our news columns of this number is convincing proof that many improvers are getting materials needed for expediting and facilitating the marketing of food. While other would-be improvers seem unable to get preference priorities for obtaining materials needed for improvements in essential food handling plants. Grain merchants, who are not discouraged by delays and procrastination are getting needed materials, and, doubtless, many others who are anxious to make improvements would get the needed materials if they were more persistent.

WITH THE MOVEMENT of the new crop of small grains to market we are receiving reports of bursting elevators in the usual number. Failure of foundations and frame work of wood elevators is contributing its usual number of failures, all of which could have been prevented had each storehouse been subjected to careful inspection by building engineers. It is much easier to strengthen the elevator when it is empty and far less expensive to strengthen the weak points in every structure at much less expense than repairing the building after the side is burst out. We feel certain the owners of the three elevators which are reported to have burst in this number will approve of this conclusion.

Penalizing the Farmer's Friends

The ceiling price fixed by the O.P.A. for No. 2 corn is so much below what the farmers can get for the corn when fed to hogs that they would be foolish to sell it on the basis of \$1.07 a bushel, so they feed it or sell it to some unknown nomadic trucker who pays whatever is necessary to get the corn, then he hauls it into some other state and sells it without paying any attention to the ceiling price. This, of course, gives the trucker a monopoly of the corn business and the corn dealer who refuses to overbid the ceiling is out of business.

Naturally the lower courts in which grain dealer offenders have been fined for ignoring ceiling limits on prices for corn have looked with favor on the order of the O.P.A. However, when these cases reach the higher courts on points of constitutionality all violators of the order may be relieved from punishment. Of course, all of these orders may be fully justified in the eyes of our economists, but in the meantime the farmers are holding on to their corn and many feeders anxious to increase the supply of human food are prevented from getting the needed feedstuffs to prepare the extra large number of animals for market.

The Government fully recognizes the need for more food, and feeders, dealers and processors in all parts of the country are striving earnestly to induce the different governmental agencies interested in the production of a bountiful supply of meats to raise the ceiling prices to a price which will lure the corn from the farmers' bins. Feeders who have prepared to produce more meat than ever are handicapped in their active co-operation in the government plan for production, but they are discouraged in doing anything to help in producing more food for next year's market.

Grain Distribution a Job for Specialists

Rules, regulations and orders emanating daily from government agencies are slowly educating the public to understand that the managed economy aimed at by those who would make America over is doomed to failure due to the unfamiliarity of the bureaucrats with long established policies and methods of conducting business.

The managers are not and never can be competent to set a value upon every factor entering into the adjustment of supply and demand. The public is learning that price is the correct adjuster of every demand. Moreover, it operates automatically.

The public is learning that the continual dropping of plans and setting up of different controls is due to the failure of the discarded plans to operate as intended. Ceilings on protein feeds have failed to increase the supply; and they soon may be superseded by a set of

higher ceilings on vegetable protein feeds. This would be a rather belated recognition by the powers that be that the price factor must be invoked as under the supply and demand economy, to cut down the buying power of those who are now wasting livestock and poultry feeds just because they are cheap.

Specialists engaged in the grain business are quick to note a present or promised increase or deficiency in the supply or prospective demand and to mark up or down the current quotation, which is then immediately disseminated by telegraph and telephone to every remote hamlet. If they err in estimating the values they are penalized in filling the contract. To stay in business they have to be good. Not so the bureaucrats, who recoup their losses from the taxpayers.

Corn Policy Needs Revision

Exception must be taken to the statements by the Vice President that industrialists in government agencies are running the war effort and are responsible for the blunders. The truth is that the bureaucracy is employing industrialists only to the extent that it cannot possibly get along without them.

The Westbergs, Knudsens and Nelsons are permitted to be drawers of water, hewers of wood and slaves of the palace guard; but are given no voice in the formulation of policies. They have nothing to say as to what should be done, and only limited voice in deciding how it should be done, after the inner circle has decided the controlling policy.

Practical men would not set a ceiling of \$1.02 or \$1.07 on corn for industrial use and \$1.40 for corn fed to hogs. This blunder must be charged to the professors and the lawyers. If anything, the preference should have been the other way since the corn crop will go farther when eaten by humans than if first converted into meat.

Emergency orders put out by the Commodity Credit Corporation in a vain attempt to control the movement of what little free corn there is can not cure the fundamental defects in the policy.

The order of the War Food Administration requisitioning stocks in 96 mid-western terminal elevators for the industries had hardly been promulgated before its inadequacy became apparent. True, there was some corn in the elevators, but it was owned by or under contract to wet and dry processors and feed millers. The 812,692,000 bus. of corn in farm cribs remains untouched, perhaps because the policy drafters figure that the farmers have more votes than the processors.

The same sacred regard for the farmer permits the grower to sell corn above the ceiling and go scot free while the grain elevator operator who paid above the ceiling to get corn for a processor in competition with truckers is haled into court and fined triple the amount of the difference in price.

Shutting Elevator for Cleaning and Repairing

Business has been so good with all country elevator operators handling feedstuffs the operators of such plants fully recognize the need of giving their plants a thorough cleaning and inspection more frequently in order to enable them to render better service without increasing the fire hazards of their plants.

Many elevator firms who have long striven to keep their plants clean and in safe running condition would take time, but now that any overtime calls for time and a half compensation many operators have discontinued the needed cleaning and repairing of their equipment in order to keep the plants in prime working condition.

If these business conditions continue so that it is not possible for elevator operators to keep their plants clean and in working condition without working overtime, then some enterprising elevator cleaning company will agree to clean the house without interfering with regular business and the operation of the machinery, at the regular standard pay for work of this character. Elevator owners fully recognize the advantage of keeping their plant attractive and in safe working condition. Some elevator operators now shut down their plants one half day each week and put it in order.

July Elevator Fires and Their Causes

In July and August, each summer when all wood structures have dried out so as to promote combustion, more elevator fires occur and naturally the 17 fires reported in this number bear convincing evidence that July is still a hot month, and calls for greater vigilance on the part of grain elevator owners and operators who are anxious to prevent the burning of their property.

The correction of all known fire hazards in your plant combined with eternal vigilance to discover and extinguish all fires in their incipency will materially reduce the number of fires and the amount of fire loss.

Included in the list of causes of fires reported in this number are overheated bearings, slipping V-belts, defective wiring, overheated exhaust pipe, lightning, sparks from a welder's torch, spontaneous combustion in a bin of damp feed, choked leg.

Guardians of your property should know something regarding all of these hazards and not only keep a lookout for fires originating from these causes but to keep a vigilant lookout for all fires thruout the plant.

One hazard that should be well recognized by operators of all grain handling plants is that in many fires far more damage is done by water than by fire, and the more intelligent direction given to the application of water the greater the reduction in damage due to water.

Soybean Delegates Approve Tentative Discounts and Handling Charge

At a meeting of the Country Elevator Committee of the Grain and Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, soybean processors and representatives of soybean producers, and many feed dealers, in the Morrison Hotel in Chicago, July 27th, to consider tentative instructions of the Commodity Credit Corporation, which had called a meeting of representatives of different sections of the trade for the consideration of its recommendations.

At the morning session after considerable discussion of discounts and grading rules a committee was appointed consisting of Chairman Hackleman, agronomist, University of Illinois, who is supposed to represent the producers; George Strayer, representing the producers, and D. J. Bunnell of the Central Soya Co., representing producers; Elmer Messman, representing the AAA; E. B. Evans of Decatur, Ill., of the Country Elevator Committee.

Upon reconvening of the gathering after lunch, the committee reported in favor of fixing a discount of one cent on soybeans containing 8.1 to 15% green damage; 1 cent additional on green damage ranging from 15.1 to 20%; one cent additional for green damage from 20.1 to 25%; one additional cent for green damage 25.1 to 30%.

The discounts recommended for field damage were: $\frac{1}{2}$ c discount for each 1% damage from 8% to 25%; 1c discount for each 1% damage from 25% to 60%; $1\frac{1}{2}$ c discount for each 1% damage over 60%.

Recommendations of the committee were adopted without a dissenting vote, so it is very likely that this range of discounts will be authorized by the CCC on the 1943 crop.

At this point in the conference the Country Elevator Committee and delegates withdrew and the soybean processors and the feed distributors took over the conference hall for a discussion of their problems.

Among the grain dealers present were: S. L. Rice, Metamora, O., President, and Ray Bowden, Executive Vice-President of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n; P. E. Goodrich, Winchester, Ind.; Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis, Sec'y of the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n; S. W. Wilder, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; E. E. Allison, Indianapolis; Elton Kile, Kileville, O., Pres. Ohio Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n; Geo. Forrester, Toledo, O.; E. B. Evans, Decatur, Ill.; C. S. Latchaw, Defiance, O., Sec'y Ohio Farmers Elevtr. Ass'n.

A handling charge of 5 cts. per bushel met with approval.

Supplementary Payments Promised Inducing Farmers to Sell Corn

War Food Administrator Marvin Jones reported July 19 that more than 6 million bushels of corn have been purchased since July 1 under the emergency program announced June 30, by the WFA to make more corn available to war industries and livestock producers in deficit-feed areas.

Telegraphic survey of six principal corn states revealed that as of Thursday morning, July 15, an estimated 6,248,000 bus. of corn had been purchased and an estimated 3,330,000 bus. shipped thru the special WFA marketing program, which will continue thru Aug. 10.

The WFA has assured farmers, who by Aug. 10 sell their corn to a country elevator buying for the account of Commodity Credit Corporation, will receive supplementary payments to cover any increase in corn ceiling prices from the time they sell their corn and Oct. 31 inclusive. The extra payment will include any price differential between the date of sale price and the highest applicable ceiling price in effect before Oct. 31 inclusive.

It is estimated that there are more than 800 million bushels of corn on farms with many growers hesitant to sell their surplus for fear the price ceiling may be lifted. Under the emergency purchase program announced June 30, corn is being sold and delivered to country elevators who buy and sell for the account of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Estimated purchases by States as reported on Thursday morning, July 15, were: Iowa, 4,831,000 bus.; Illinois, 874,000; Nebraska, 202,000; Minnesota, 200,000; South Dakota, 126,000; and Indiana, 15,000.

Soybean Ass'n to Meet

Travel and hotel facilities being overtaxed, directors of the American Soybean Ass'n considered abandoning the annual meeting this year, but the importance of soybean products to the war effort outweighed travel difficulties and it has been decided to hold the annual meeting.

Sept. 5 and 6 are the dates and Cedar Rapids, Ia., the place.

Cedar Rapids is a soybean marketing and crushing center, is near the area where facilities are expanding and has meeting facilities.

Labor Day and the Sunday preceding make it possible for many to attend without neglecting their regular work. Sec'y Geo. M. Strayer of Hudson, Ia., states that altho the meeting will not be long an interesting program is being prepared.

Suit Brought to Block Sale of Kentucky Public Elevator

By A. W. WILLIAMS

Louisville, Ky.—A deal is pending for the Early & Daniel Co., of Cincinnati, O., to take over the Kentucky Public Elevator Co.'s large storage plant, in a suit brought by common stockholders, alleging that certain railroads, controlling the preferred stock, plan to dispose of the property to Early & Daniel, without seeking the highest and best sales proposal, and without consulting the common stockholders.

As a result of the preferred stock not having paid any dividends over a period of two years it has become voting stock, and as there are 3,500 shares of the preferred, and 2,000 shares of the common, all \$100 par, and a railroad group controls the preferred, the common stockholders contend that they are being sold out, without proper regard for their interest in the company.

The suit brought in the Jefferson Circuit Court, Chancery ranch, by Lewis G. Kaye, former investment broker, now an officer in Naval Aviation, seeks to block the sale, contending that the defendants are seeking to negotiate a sale of the property at a consideration detrimental to the common stockholders, and demand appointment of a receiver to take possession and effect a sale.

Defendants to the action are listed as the United States Trust Co., of New York, as trustee; Louisville & Nashville R.R., Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Railway, a subsidiary of L. & N.; Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge and Railway Co., a terminal company; Southern Railway Co., Early & Daniel, John M. Scott, a director, and official of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad; A. R. Smith, W. S. Campbell, the latter of the Kentucky & Indiana terminal railroad; Russell Ray, J. M. Hanrahan, a veteran employee and director of the Elevator Co.; and Rees H. Dickson, president of the elevator Company.

The preferred becomes voting stock after missing two semi-annual dividends. It is understood that after a long period of poor business the company has been quite busy, that its elevators have been well filled with grain and it has been handling considerable grain for the past three or four years, and if given time and the proper opportunity would be in position to

resume payment of dividends on the preferred stock, but that the railroads have undertaken to dispose of the business, on a basis, that would probably result in the common stockholders suffering heavy loss.

Negligence in Handling Farmer's Damp Wheat Not Shown

Cheyenne Wells, Colo.—A damage suit filed in District Court by Virgel Hull, Plaintiff, vs. the Summit Grain Co., defendant, came to trial here June 9 and 10 and was decided in favor of the defendant. Proceedings in court revealed that Hull, a farmer living south of Arapahoe delivered about 3,800 bus of sprouted wheat from the threshing machine to the summit's, Arapahoe elevator late in Aug. '41, instructing the company's manager to handle as best he could and store pending Hull's further instructions.

Hull called for loading the following February, consigned wheat to Kansas City for his own account, where both cars graded sample and were "condemned." Hull then sued for 40c a bushel plus storage and handling charges, claiming he was entitled to the difference between the price of No. 1 wheat and sample grade, condemned. Testimony at the trial established that:

Samples of wheat as delivered by plaintiff's trucks were sent to licensed grain inspector who graded all of them Sample Grade and that plaintiff had been notified accordingly at the time, by the defendant; that:

Plaintiff had signed storage agreement which bore the grade of Sample Grade, musty, thereby acknowledging that grade when he took delivery of wheat for shipment to Kansas City; that:

Defendant had turned wheat at least 6 times and run over grain cleaner twice at intervals during the months after wheat was taken in at the company's elevator, thereby more than fulfilling their obligation under the storage agreement; that:

Those who helped thresh and deliver the wheat stated under oath the wheat was wet and sprouted at the time it was threshed and delivered to the elevator.

In bringing the suit, the basis of the plaintiff's claim was negligence in handling and storing, however at the close of the examination of witnesses by both attorneys, Judge Meikel instructed the jury to render a verdict in favor of the defendant because there was no evidence which the Court could recognize as showing any neglect on the part of the defendant in handling or caring for the wheat during the period of storage in the Summit elevator.

Vigo H. Johnson, former county judge of Cheyenne Co., Cheyenne Wells, was legal counsel for the defendant. Counsel for the plaintiff was Thornton Thomas of Burlington, Colo.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother shippers in the collection of claims for loss in transit by reporting to Grain & Feed Journals, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

Nashua, Ia., July 13.—Thirteen cars of southbound Illinois Central freight train No. 572 were derailed when the front truck of a car loaded with lumber left the track at Carville, about five miles northwest of Nashua. Twelve more cars loaded with grain and flour, piled up and many of them were thrown into the ditch.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Have You Psocidae in Your Grain?

Grain & Feed Journal: The psocidae, infesting the distressed storage at the head of the Lakes, is making more trouble than for years, in fact cars are coming in daily that have been infected because of this louse-like creature. It is a minute-sized insect, scarcely larger than the head of a pin and is found in grain and may swarm over grain in large numbers.

The insect is known as book lice or psocids. It is incapable of doing any actual damage by feeding but it does cause grain to heat and become musty by their large deposit of material, because of their large numbers.

It is one of the commonest insects we have in grain when conditions are right, and they have been for the last three years. It is about 1/25th of an inch in length, is grayish, wingless, soft bodied, louse-like, with a large head and a long, slender antennae. It is widely distributed in North America and also in Europe and the strange part is that they usually work to not greater depth than three feet in a grain bin.—Hallett and Carey Co., A. J. Larsen, Vice-Pres., Minneapolis.

Tell Your Congressman

Grain & Feed Journals: Both houses of Congress are in recess until Sept. 14th. This is the first vacation the senators and representatives have had in nearly two years, and most of them are taking advantage of this opportunity to visit the folks back home. As the members of both houses left Washington, they expressed themselves as being keenly interested in finding out what folks on the home front were thinking about major issues of the day.

This situation affords a splendid opportunity for you to contact your representatives and senators. During the past few weeks many of you have sent telegrams and letters to your congressmen calling their attention to matters that were vital to the food production program and asking for their aid. Now you have a chance to contact them first-hand, explain these problems to them and enlist their support. The food situation is critical and congressmen are keenly interested in it. You'll find them anxious to get information from the grass roots as to just what is needed to do the food production job.

There are a number of matters that should be discussed with your congressmen. One of the most important is to urge them to take a firm stand against subsidies in lieu of fair prices, in the face of pressure from labor and administrative quarters.

Congressmen should know the truth about the corn situation, how the corn is not moving from the farms, and how we are faced with severe liquidation of livestock unless grain supplies can be moved into normal channels again. We should express ourselves freely on the proposed price ceilings for barley, oats and other grains, which would have the same disastrous effect that corn ceilings have brought about.

You may also want to discuss manpower policies, draft policies, and urge Congress to stop the executive assumption of legislative authority. Your representatives in Congress are anxious to know how you feel about these issues. Their actions when they return to Washington are guided by the facts and information furnished them while they are home. So put this

job on your must list.—R. M. Field, President, American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, Chicago, Ill.

Easily Transfers Grain from Cars to Pit

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated: We have a home made device for unloading grain from box cars that facilitates our receiving rail grain.

Our railroad siding is located about twenty-five feet from our elevator pit. In the past it has been necessary for us to shovel the grain from the box cars into our trucks, haul it into the elevator and dump it in the pit. At present we use a screw conveyor to transfer grain from cars to our receiving pit.

Recently we located a 6-inch conveyor that is twenty-four feet in length, and are using a 6¼-inch oil field casing for the tube. We built a hopper on the intake end of the conveyor and a hole at the outlet end. We installed a wood bearing at each end of the conveyor, supporting the intake end with a roller thrust-bearing to take care of the horizontal pressure that is caused against the wood bearing at the intake end of the conveyor.

At present we are powering the conveyor with an old automobile engine, and are using the equipment in the driveway of our elevator while unloading grain from box cars. As soon as the car is unloaded we move the automobile and conveyor outside. The automobile engine is on its original chassis and our conveyor is hooked up direct to the drive shaft.

The automobile engine is a much larger motor than necessary, but it so happened that we had this particular equipment on hand. Just as soon as we find time we plan to put the conveyor under the floor level and power it with an electric motor with the aid of a speed reducer.

We place the intake end of the conveyor just under the box car door and the outlet end over

our pit. We use a wood shovel that is four feet wide and three feet high, supported with two handles, to drag the grain from the end of the box car to the door. We place a pulley in the box car and use a truck to pull the wood shovel. We can unload a car of grain just as fast as our elevator can elevate it from the pit to our overhead bins and find the device a time and labor saver.—Sauder Elevator Co., by E. W. Sauder, Gridley, Kan.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Sept. 5, 6. American Soybean Ass'n, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Sept. 26-27. Officers and directors of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n and secretaries of the affiliated ass'ns have tentatively agreed on meeting in St. Louis.

Deliveries of linseed oil are now governed by F.D.O.-63, setting quotas at 50 per cent of the average 1940-41 quarterly deliveries.

J. C. Mohler has received complaints that the tester for weight per bushel goes no higher than 66 lbs., while some wheat on this crop is testing higher than that.

Officers of National Ass'n Will Meet

President S. L. Rice and Executive Committee Chairman F. E. Watkins, of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, met in Chicago recently, with all but one member of the executive committee present and decided to hold a meeting of officers and affiliated association secretaries in St. Louis late in September, probably the 26th and 27th.

A vote taken among the 45 members of the National Association was in favor of an officers' meeting instead of the annual convention. The same action was taken last year in order that no unnecessary burden be placed upon railway transportation during war time. Officers of the National Association pointed out, however, that since this is an association election year any member may attend the sessions, take part in the discussions, and cast his vote for officers for the next year. There will be no entertainment of any kind in connection with the officers' meeting this fall in St. Louis.

Officers of the National Ass'n Will Meet



President S. L. Rice and Chairman of the Executive Committee F. E. Watkins.

Loan Rates on Barley, Rye and Sorghums

As announced in the Federal Register July 24 the Commodity Credit Corporation will make loans on rye, barley and grain sorghums on the following conditions:

Producer eligibility.—Any person, partnership, association, or corporation producing rye, barley, or grain sorghums in 1943, upon whose farm no deductions from payments have been or will be made under the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program for failure to meet 90 per cent of the 1943 war crop goal.

Eligible grain.—Eligible rye shall be rye produced in 1943 grading U. S. No. 2 or better, or grading U. S. No. 3 solely on the factor of test weight, or otherwise grading No. 2 or better, the beneficial interest to which is and always has been in the eligible producer. Rye grading tough, light smutty, smutty, light garlicky, garlicky, weevily, or rye containing in excess of 1 per cent of ergot, shall not be eligible for loan. Rye containing in excess of 0.3 per cent, but not in excess of 1 per cent of ergot, shall be eligible for loan at the discounts set out in § 238.3.

Eligible barley shall be barley of any class grading No. 5 or better, the beneficial interest to which is and always has been in the eligible producer. Barley grading tough, stained, blighted, smutty, garlicky, weevily, ergotty, or bleached, shall not be eligible for a loan.

Eligible grain sorghums shall be grain sorghums grading No. 4 or better, except that grain sorghums grading weevily or smutty, or containing in excess of 13 per cent moisture when stored on the farm or in excess of 14 per cent when stored in a warehouse, shall not be eligible for loan.

Eligible storage.—Eligible storage shall include public grain warehouses and farm storage meeting the following requirements:

Public grain warehouses which have met the requirements of Commodity Credit Corporation and have executed the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement.

Farm storage shall consist of farm bins and granaries which are of such firm structure, as determined by the county agricultural conservation committee, as to afford safe storage for the grain for a period of 2 years, permit effective fumigation for the destruction of insects, and to afford protection against rodents, other animals, thieves, and weather.

Lending agency.—Any bank, cooperative marketing association, or other corporation, partnership, or person, making loans in accordance with these instructions, which has executed the Contract to Purchase on 1940 C.C.C. Form E.

Eligible paper.—Eligible paper shall consist of notes of the producer, secured by chattel mortgages or warehouse receipts representing

grain in existence and undamaged, executed in accordance with these instructions and approved by a member of the county agricultural conservation committee, with state documentary revenue stamps affixed thereto where required by law. Notes executed by an administrator, executor, or trustee, will be acceptable only where acceptable in law.

§ 238.2 Areas in which loans will be made. Loans will be made on eligible grain stored in approved public grain warehouses wherever located.

Loans are available on eligible grain stored on farms in the following areas:

All counties in the states of California, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, and in the following counties of the following states:

Oklahoma, Alfalfa—Beaver, Beckham, Blaine, Caddo, Canadian, Cimarron, El Cleveland, Comanche, Cotton, Craig, Creek, Custer, Dewey, Ellis, Garfield, Grady, Grant, Greer, Harmon, Harper, Jackson, Kay, Kingfisher, Kiowa, Lincoln, Logan, Major, Mayes, McClain, Noble, Nowata, Okfuskee, Oklahoma, Okmulgee, Osage, Ottawa, Pawnee, Payne, Pottawatomie, Roger Mills, Rogers, Texas, Tillman, Tulsa, Wagoner, Washington, Washita, Woods, and Woodward.

Texas. Andrews, Archer, Armstrong, Bailey, Baylor, Borden, Briscoe, Carson, Castro, Childress, Clay, Cochran, Collingsworth, Cottle, Crosby, Dallas, Dawson, Deaf Smith, Dickens, Donley, Fisher, Floyd, Foard, Gaines, Garza, Gray, Hale, Hall, Hansford, Hardeman, Hartley, Haskell, Hemphill, Hockley, Howard, Hutchinson, Kent, King, Knox, Lamb, Lipscomb, Lubbock, Lynn, Martin, Mitchell, Moore, Motley, Nolan, Ochiltree, Oldham, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Roberts, Scurry, Serran, Stonewall, Swisher, Terry, Throckmorton, Wheeler, Wichita, Wilbarger, Yoskus, and Young.

§ 238.3 Amount of loans. The following loan rates apply to grain stored on the farm, or in approved grain warehouses, when evidence is submitted that handling and storage charges have been prepaid through the maturity date of the note. Evidence of prepaid storage must be a stamped or typed certification, signed by the warehouseman, on or attached to the warehouse receipt, which shall read as follows:

Handling and storage charges for the period ending (April 30, 1944, for rye and barley)—(June 30, 1944, for grain sorghums), on the grain represented by this warehouse receipt have been paid or otherwise provided for, and lien for such charges will not be claimed by the warehouseman from Commodity Credit Corporation or any subsequent holder of this warehouse receipt.

Address	Signed	Warehouseman
7 cents per bushel will be deducted from the applicable loan rate for grain stored in warehouses for which evidence of prepaid storage is not submitted.		

The loan value for eligible rye grading No. 2 or better, or rye grading No. 3 solely on test weight, but otherwise grading No. 2 or better, shall be 75 cents per bushel, except that the loan value for eligible rye containing in excess of 0.3 per cent, but not in excess of 1 per cent

of ergot shall be discounted 1 cent for each 0.1 per cent of ergot in excess of 0.3 per cent.

The loan value for barley, except mixed barley (Class IV), shall be based for all classes on the numerical grades as provided in the Official Grade Standards of the United States, in accordance with the following:

	For all states except when stored in Calif., Idaho, Ore., and Washington (cents per bushel)	Stored in Calif., Idaho, Ore., and Washington (cents per bushel)
No. 1 Barley....	75	80
No. 2 Barley....	73	78
No. 3 Barley....	70	75
No. 4 Barley....	67	72
No. 5 Barley....	60	65

Mixed barley shall be discounted 2 cents per bushel in all states.

Loan values on grain sorghums will be based on the numerical grade irrespective of subclass, except mixed grain sorghums (Class V), in accordance with the following:

	For all states except when stored in Arizona and Calif. (cents per bushel)	Stored in Arizona and Calif. (cents per bushel)
No. 2 or Better Grain Sorghums	85	90
No. 3 Grain Sorghums	80	85
No. 4 Grain Sorghums	70	75

Mixed grain sorghums shall be discounted 2 cents per bushel in all states.

§ 238.4 Maturity and interest rate. Rye and barley loans will mature on demand, but not later than Apr. 30, 1944. Grain sorghums loans will mature on demand, but not later than June 30, 1944. Rye and barley loans must be dated on or prior to Dec. 31, 1943. Grain sorghums loans must be dated on or prior to Feb. 29, 1944. All loans will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

C.C.C. Grain Loan Maturities

WHEAT, warehouse stored, Apr. 30, 1943; farm stored, Apr. 30, 1944.

CORN, all stored on farm, on demand, on 3-year period; but may be delivered on 30 days' notice by farmer.

BARLEY, on demand, but not later than Apr. 30, 1944.

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on demand, but not later than June 30, 1944.

C.C.C. Loan Rates on Grain

BARLEY, on farms, No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 73c; No. 4, 67c per bushel. In California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, 5c higher.

SORGHUMS, on farms, No. 2 or better, 85c; No. 3, 80c; No. 4, 70c. In Arizona and California, 5c higher.

FLAXSEED at Minneapolis \$2.85 for No. 1. CORN, average 84c per bushel.

WHEAT, average \$1.23 per bushel on farm.

SOYBEANS, \$1.80 per bushel at the country elevator for No. 2 green and yellow of 1943 crop.

RYE, for No. 2 or better, 75c on farm, 68c in warehouse, no farm storage payment.

Another Elevator Burner in Prison

Scranton, Kan.—F. L. Bunds, feed mill operator of Topeka and owner of a 19,000 bus. elevator here confessed July 14 to setting fire to the elevator with intent to defraud the mutual fire insurance companies and was sentenced July 15 to 1 to 5 years in the state penitentiary, where he now resides.

Fire was discovered in the cupola about 6:30 P.M. June 29 and soon destroyed the elevator, illustrated herewith, with several thousand bushels of grain. The county had taken judgment against the building for the nonpayment of taxes.

Richard Steinmetz of the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau assisted County Attorney Harry Coffman and other authorities in the investigation. Incendiary Bunds, 33, is married and has three young children.



Incendiary fire destroys F. L. Bunds Elevator at Scranton, Kan.

Wheat and Corn Parity Payments

As announced in the Federal Register July 20, 1943, the 1942 crop parity payments are as follows:

RATES OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS—(a) CORN—(1) Payment; corn allotment farms. 7.2 cents per bushel of the normal yield of corn for each acre in the corn allotment.

(2) Deduction—(i) Corn-allotment farms. 10 times the payment rate for each acre planted to corn in excess of the corn allotment. The deduction for excess corn acreage shall not exceed the payment computed for corn plus 10 times the payment rate for each acre planted to corn in excess of 130 percent of the corn allotment.

(ii) *Non-corn allotment farms.* 10 times the payment rate for each acre planted to corn in excess of 15 acres or 130 percent of the corn allotment, whichever is larger.

(b) **WHEAT—(1) Payment;** wheat-allotment farms. 13.7 cents per bushel of the normal yield of wheat for the farm for each acre in the wheat allotment.

(2) Deduction—(i) Wheat allotment farms. 10 times the payment rate for each acre planted to wheat in excess of the wheat allotment except that the deduction for any person who seeded within his allotment but who did not store his excess volunteer wheat until it could be marketed free of marketing quota penalty shall be (a) 10 times the payment rate for each acre by which the sum of the acreage seeded to wheat and the acreage of volunteer wheat which reaches maturity is in excess of the allotment times his percentage share (applicable if the wheat allotment exceeds 15 acres or if the sum of the acreage seeded to wheat and the acreage of volunteer wheat which reached maturity is less than 110 percent of the wheat allotment) or (b) the sum of the wheat payment for the farm and 10 times the payment rate for each acre of wheat harvested in excess of 15 acres times his percentage share (applicable if wheat allotment is 15 acres or less and the sum of acreage seeded to wheat and the acreage of volunteer wheat which reaches maturity equals or exceeds 110 percent of wheat allotment): Provided, however, That on any farm in the Southern Region except Oklahoma and Texas, which comprised more than one farm under the 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program, but which was determined by the county committee after the wheat was seeded for harvest in 1942 to comprise only one farm, the deduction for excess wheat acreage for the combined farm shall not exceed the larger of (1) the deduction which would have been computed had there been no combination for 1942 and (2) the wheat payment for the combined farm.

(ii) *Non-wheat-allotment farms.* 10 times the payment rate for each acre of wheat on the farm harvested for grain, or for any other purpose after reaching maturity, in excess of the larger of 15 acres or the wheat allotment or permitted acreage, whichever is applicable, or, in the East Central Region and in the Southern Region except Texas and Oklahoma, in excess of the largest of (a) the wheat acreage allotment or permitted acreage, whichever is

applicable, (b) 15 acres, or (c) if no wheat is sold from the farm, 3 acres per family living on the farm and having an interest in the wheat crop grown thereon; Provided, That for any farm in the Southern Region except Oklahoma and Texas, which in 1941 comprised more than one farm but which was determined by the county committee after the wheat was seeded for harvest in 1942 to comprise only one farm, the deduction shall not exceed the deduction which would have been computed had there been no combination for 1942.

1944 Food Production Program Announced

The War Food Administration has announced a 1944 production program for planting a record total of about 380 million acres in crops and for maintaining the production of meat, dairy products and eggs at high levels next year. A specific goal for planting 68 million acres of wheat, 26 percent above the indicated seedings for harvest this year, was also announced. Goals for other crops will be announced shortly.

The proposed total acreage is slightly above the previous peak planting of 377 million acres in 1932 and compares with 364 million acres planted for 1943 harvest. The total slaughter of meat for the next 12 months probably will average nearly 50 percent above the average slaughter for the years 1936-40.

Specific acreage goals for all crops will be developed for 1944 just as soon as this year's acreage and yields can be determined. However, on the basis of prospective food requirements, it seems likely that an increase of 30 to 40 percent above 1943 will be needed for dry edible beans and peas, 20 to 25 percent for peanuts, and 15 to 20 percent for soybeans used as beans.

Continued high acreages will be needed for flaxseed. Some of the feed crops, especially corn and alfalfa hay, should be increased substantially. It will be important next year for livestock producers to grow as much as possible of their own feed requirements.

The specific acreage goal for wheat and the recommendation for rye are announced at this time because farmers must make plans now to seed winter wheat and winter rye for harvest next year. The proposed wheat acreage compares with 54,149,000 acres of indicated seedings for harvest this year and 80,814,000 acres in 1937, the largest acreage ever planted to wheat in this country.

The 1944 wheat goal calls for seeding approximately as large an acreage as in the record year of 1937 except in the North Central and Eastern States where other crops will contribute more to maximum food output. The wheat goal provides for substantial expansion of acreage in the Great Plains States, from Montana and North Dakota to Texas; somewhat smaller increases in the Pacific Northwest; and about the same or slightly larger acreages in other areas compared with this year.

The Government loan rates for the 1943 wheat crop have been established so that they average \$1.23 per bushel at the farm to permit the producer to market his crop in an orderly manner. Within the limits of available funds, the WFA will continue to make conservation payments for approved practices essential for sustained production of wheat and other crops and to prevent the creation of future dust bowl conditions.

Recognizing that the supplies of machinery and fertilizer are limiting factors in farm production, the Food Administration noted that the War Production Board has approved a program providing a substantial increase in the manufacture of farm machinery. The output of new machinery will be at approximately 80 percent of the 1940 level which will make it possible to meet the minimum needs for all-out food production.

The C.C.C. has taken title to 2,000,000 bus. of Canadian wheat stored in Buffalo.

Distribution of A.A.A. Corn

C. C. Farrington, vice pres. of the C.C.C., on July 10 telegraphed county A.A.A. offices the following message to be delivered to county elevator operators:

In view of the widely varied conditions between counties and country elevators with respect to local market requirements, the provision of our telegram of July 1 with respect to 80 per cent of all corn purchased under June 30 offer being sold for rail shipment is hereby rescinded.

Your co-operation is requested however in effectuating the delivery of the largest possible percentage of your purchases first to processors producing essential war products and second to feeders and feed mixers to whom other feed grains are not available and

Until further notice you are directed to make sales only to persons who certify that their inventories of corn, including all corn purchased for delivery within 20 days, do not exceed the quantity of corn used by them during the preceding 20 days except that sales may be made to dealers on condition that they will resell within 24 hours only to such persons.

To obtain maximum wartime wheat production, all marketing quota restrictions and A.A.A. penalties will be removed on the 1944 crop. The wheat acreage goal is set at 68,000,000 for 1944, 14,000,000 more than in 1943.

A. W. Carpenter Executive Director

Austin W. Carpenter has resigned from the I. L. Richer Co., Sherburne, N. Y., to serve the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants on a salary basis, with the title of executive director. He will continue to have headquarters at Sherburne.

Part of his time will be devoted to the New York State Emergency Food Commission, of which he was appointed a member by the governor.

Taking on the heavy work of the Federation by Mr. Carpenter has made it possible for Kenneth Eldred of Bainbridge, N. Y., to accept the presidency, while still attending to his own pressing business affairs in Chas. H. Eldred & Co., Inc.

Louis Camp, Walton, N. Y., has been named to the board of directors in place of Mr. Carpenter. Frank C. Demarest, Stamford, N. Y., has been elected first vice president, and James Gray, Springfield, N. Y., second vice president. Louis E. Thompson, Glen Ridge, N. J., will remain as secretary-treasurer.



Austin W. Carpenter, Executive Director Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Compliance Branch of the Food Distribution Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye
June 12	35,277	16,538	14,919	40,939
June 19	37,095	16,031	14,651	40,761
June 26	37,479	.....	15,574	39,357
July 3	38,532	.....	15,500	37,189
July 10	42,676	.....	15,222	36,338
July 17	48,400	.....	16,217	33,137
July 24	50,217	.....	17,361	38,919

Many Experiments Made to Market Grain

During the past 60 years many different methods have been tried to handle, market, and distribute grain, to see if some better system could be devised. We are all familiar with the experiments that were tried in the United States in President Hoover's time, but as we know these experiments failed completely and cost the taxpayers of the United States large sums of money. We are familiar also with the efforts which were made in Canada during the past 20 years; these efforts, too, however, ended up in a considerable money loss to farmers, in a large indebtedness that had to be guaranteed by our governments and in some actual loss of money to the taxpayers. The end of all these experiments has been that the very people who tried them eventually came back to the usual method of handling grain through the medium of grain exchanges, and the "Open Futures" markets. Time, therefore, the best test of any scheme, has placed its seal of approval on existing grain trade methods and practices.

This complete grain distributing machinery exists today. It is functioning today and can continue to function in the future without any cost to governments or taxpayers. It will distribute grain from farmers who have a surplus to the hungry people who need it in many countries of the world, and all at an amazingly small cost per bushel, and at an astonishingly quick speed.

WHY SURPLUSES ACCUMULATED—One can only wonder then why any other method should ever have been suggested or tried, and we might also ask why, if this grain trade organization is so efficient, did grain surpluses accumulate in some countries? These surpluses had nothing whatever to do with the grain trade. They arose simply because of the hindrances and obstructions, mainly in the form of high tariffs and custom duties, that many governments placed in the way of the free flow of grain and other products from surplus to deficient countries. Let the governments, therefore, confine their efforts to removing these obstructions to international trade, to the eliminating of these high tariffs, custom duties, quotas and other hindrances of this kind and then, it can safely be predicted, the existing grain trade, through the medium of the Grain Exchanges and the open futures markets will distribute the surplus grains of the world to the people who need them, efficiently, cheaply and well, and at an amazingly small cost per bushel, and all without any trouble, expense or risk either to governments or to taxpayers.

It is perhaps to be regretted that at the Hot Springs Conference, as far as can be seen from the list of names of those who attended, there was not one grain man present from any country who was actually engaged in the day by day business of processing, handling, marketing and distributing grain. Otherwise it would seem that such a grain expert could cer-

tainly have explained to the Conference the high efficiency of the present system, which at this moment is being used by practically everyone who handles grain for export, including many governments themselves.—Searle Grain Co.

How a Feed Miller Got Revenge

By HENRY HUBER of the Millers Mutual of Harrisburg

I am submitting a report of a vertical burr mill explosion which I believe every mill operator will enjoy reading.

We have a small line on a little buckwheat mill in central Pennsylvania. Recently the owner discontinued operating this mill and started using the building for storage only, but so that he could do a little custom grinding, he enlarged his home garage and installed a Montgomery-Ward hammer mill and small single phase motor.

Recently the motor on the hammer mill burned out, but as he could not get it repaired he bought a second-hand vertical burr stone, about 18 inches in diameter, and to drive this little mill he bought a second-hand gasoline engine, which was set up outside. This engine was an 85 h.p. and had a fairly large drive pulley from which he belted direct to the small vertical burr, with no attempt to reduce the speed of the drive.

On his first attempt to do any grinding with this equipment, the burr mill was blown to pieces, the stone breaking into a large number of small pieces and the metal housing also breaking into many pieces. Pieces of mill were blown through the roof and siding and landed on a roof of a one-story store building about 200 feet away.

When the owner started to grind, he filled the hopper of the mill with grain and sent a boy who was helping him to start the engine. The owner was standing leaning over the mill with his arms resting on the hopper. The mill had been running about three minutes when the explosion occurred, blowing the owner through the open doorway onto the ground which is about three feet below the floor level. His one arm was broken in two places, and he was cut several places by fragments of the mill. Luck alone saved his life.

The humorous part of this accident is that when he had partially recovered, he remembered another burr mill he could buy and kept thinking of doing so, but he was still rather scared by what had happened, so as to remove the temptation as soon as he was able he took a sledge hammer and wrecked the engine and sold it for junk.

Whether metal had got into this mill, or if it was just the high speed that caused the explosion, I do not know. It may have been a combination of both as mill was not protected by a magnetic separator.

C. C. C. Increases Allowance to Shippers

The Country Elevator Committee of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n has obtained from the Commodity Credit Corporation an additional allowance of one-fourth of one per cent on wheat, shipped from country elevators in Areas III and IV.

Flaxseed Markets and Crop Conditions

Minneapolis, Minn., July 24.—As they eyed the big flax crop a good many growers grew nervous last week as to whether ceiling prices could be maintained. Substantial offerings of new crop seed "to arrive" were made, causing prices to sag from the \$3.05 f.o.b. Minneapolis ceiling. At present writing "to arrive" new crop seed is selling at the Minneapolis September option which is quoted at \$2.96. It should be remembered that there is a Government support price of \$2.85 f.o.b. Minneapolis serving as a floor to the market. Of the 1943 crop not over 8 million bushels have as yet been sold of which the majority is California seed.

This is a banner year for flax production in the United States with a prospect of 53 million bushels compared to last year's 40 million as nearest competitor. It may be news, however, that in spite of its late start the crop promises to be earlier to market in the Northwest than for some years. Provided the harvesting equipment and hands are available, the northern Iowa and southern Minnesota crops should begin to be cut next week and the southern sections of North Dakota will follow a week or ten days later.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Soybean Inspections Higher in June

Inspected receipts of soybeans in June were about 10 per cent below the May inspections, but the quality continued to show improvement, inspectors' reports to the Food Distribution Administration show. June inspections totaled 4,786 cars of which 4,548 cars classed as Yellow. June inspections brought the season's total to 66,815 cars compared with 41,700 cars October through June last season.

The quality of the soybeans inspected in June was still relatively low but somewhat better than that of the soybeans inspected in May. Forty per cent graded Sample in June compared with 46 per cent in May. Twenty-six per cent graded No. 2 or better in June compared with 45 per cent in June of last year, and 34 per cent fell in grades Nos. 3 and 4 compared with 42 per cent for June last year. Inspections of soybeans in June included the equivalent of about 11 cars inspected as truck lot receipts. Inspected receipts, June, 1943, in carlots:

Class	Grade					Total
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	Sample	June
Yellow	259	854	769	756	1,910	4,548
Green	...	3	3	...	...	6
Brown	2	4	1	1	1	9
Black	24	79	21	2	1	137
Mixed	3	20	27	26	10	86
Total cars	288	960	831	785	1,922	4,786
Percentages	6	20	17	17	40	100

Oct.-June, cars	8,178	12,909	11,317	8,559	25,852
1942-43, percentages	12	19	17	13	39

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, oats, rye, barley for September delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	Option		July		July		July		July		July		July		July		July	
	High	Low	14	15	16	17	19	20	21	22	23	24	26	27	28	29	30	31
Chicago	152	131½	145½	144½	144½	144½	144½	144½	145½	146	145½	145½	143½	143½	143½	143½	143½	143½
Winnipeg*	111½	96	109½	110½	109½	109½	108½	107½	107½	109½	110	110½	109½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½
Minneapolis	144	131½	138½	137½	137	137½	137½	137½	137½	138½	138½	137½	136½	135½	135½	135½	135½	135½
Kansas City	142½	134½	138½	137½	137½	138½	138½	138½	138½	139½	139	139	137½	137½	137½	137½	137½	137½
Duluth, durum	141½	135½	140½	139½	139	139½	140½	140½	140½	141½	140½	140½	138½	138½	138½	138½	138½	138½
Milwaukee	151½	138½	145½	144½	144½	144½	144½	144½	145½	146	145½	145½	144	144	144	144	144	144
Chicago	72	52½	70	69	68½	68	67½	67½	67½	68½	69½	69½	68	68	68	68	68	68
Minneapolis	67½	54½	65½	64½	64½	63½	62½	62½	62½	63	63½	63½	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½
Milwaukee	71½	54½	70½	69	68½	68½	67½	67½	67½	68½	69½	69½	68	68	68	68	68	68
Chicago	114	78½	109½	107½	106½	107	105½	105½	105½	106½	105½	105½	103½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
Minneapolis	107½	77½	102½	100½	99½	99½	98½	98½	98½	99	98½	97½	96½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Winnipeg*	103½	70½	100½	98½	96½	97	95½	96½	96½	97½	97½	96½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Duluth	97½	94½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Chicago	104	88½	103	101½	99½	97½	96	96½	95	96½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½

*October delivery.

Soybean Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Chicago	1,210,000	814,000	281,000	281,000
Indianapolis	147,200	81,000	77,000	55,500
Kansas City	19,200	...	8,000	...
Milwaukee	70,400	32,800	...	...
Minneapolis	4,500	36,000	...	...
Omaha	120,000	...	24,000	...
Peoria	633,500	157,050	752,700	227,600
St. Joseph	112,500	25,500	...	1,500
St. Louis	249,600	17,600	214,400	8,000
Toledo	366,400	180,800	150,400	152,000

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Garvin, Minn., July 20.—Small grain looks good. Flax in very fine shape. Barley is poor quality. Corn is a little late but doing good. Plenty of moisture.—Garvin Co-op. Elevator.

Chicago, Ill., July 20.—Glendive, Mont., reports fully 35% of the crop tributary to that point destroyed. There was also a very severe hail storm southwest of Mandan extending south of Mott.—Electric Steel Elevator Div., Occident Elevator, Russell-Miller Mfg. Co.

Plainview, Neb., July 17.—Little early to tell about small grain right here as cutting is just getting under way, but it looks promising so far. Corn a little backward. We need a good rain altho we had some rain recently.—Dickinson Grain Co.

Columbus, O., July 14.—We are flooded out in northern Ohio; corn two to three weeks late. Attended grain meeting here last night. About 60 dealers from central Ohio report 75 per cent of wheat received in this section below 54 lbs. and all infected with scab. Prospect for crops poor at this writing. A.A.A. won't be bothered with surplus this year and the "Sins of their fathers will be bestowed upon their children."—George Kraft.

Dodge City, Kan., July 16.—Wheat harvest is practically over in the southern half of the state, only a few of the poorer fields remaining to be cut. Some wheat still on the ground and in temporary storage, which will be moved to elevators when farm work is less pressing. A large acreage of stubble ground is being turned and preparation is being made for building a good seed bed for fall planting. Harvest is progressing nicely over the rest of the state with some fine yields being reported in the north central and northwest sections.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Helena, Mont., July 13.—Winter wheat is now completely headed out, with fields in southeastern Montana turning in color. Yields of winter wheat will probably vary more widely than usual due to spotted stands from winter kill and weediness on the one hand and excellent prospects due to favorable moisture conditions in fields having good stands on the other hand. Spring grains are heading out in the lower and more southern parts of the state, heavy stands are the rule. Flax looks very promising with prospective yields now indicated at a little higher than last year on a greatly expanded acreage.—Jay G. Diamond, B. A. E., Dept. of Agr.

Decatur, Ill., July 17.—More oats are being cut with the binder than we have seen in years. The straw is valuable and is needed. Oats that are threshed will store safer and growers intend to bin most of the crop on the farm where they will be fed. In the fields that are wind-rowed the straw is saved with the pick-up baler. What oats have been harvested, generally show good test weight and quality, but disappointing yields. The crop will be spotted, as some of the oats were drowned-out and some were light on the ground, not as many heads and they were short. Some chinch bug damage in the fields that are later. After the oats are cut the bugs move over into the corn fields; chinch bugs thrive during hot, dry weather.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Kansas City, Mo.—Average protein of 5,100 cars of wheat tested during June by the local office of the Kansas grain inspection department was 12.91% and 2,149 cars tested by Missouri averaged 12.69%. The total of 7,249 cars tested by both departments showed an average of 12.84% protein, compared with 13.08% on 2,620 cars in June, 1942. For the 1942-43 crop year, the Kansas department averaged 13.08% protein on 36,772 cars tested, against 13.10% on 24,042 cars the previous year, while Missouri averaged 12.73% on 21,180 cars during the crop year as compared with 13.27% on 15,328 cars during 1941-42. A market average of 12.94% protein is shown on the total inspections here for the 1942-43 crop year of 56,141 cars, compared with 13.16% on 39,370 cars the previous season.

Winchester, Ind., July 17.—We took in one crop of oats this week that weighed 36 lbs. right from the machine, beautiful oats and it is our understanding they made between 50 and 60 bus. to the acre. That's the only new threshed oats we have seen here. Of course, that will be twice as much as the average field of oats will yield. Field of oats on my farm will run about 30 bus. to the acre and they look better than the average.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Winnipeg, Man., July 7.—From 854 crop correspondents' reports we estimate the observed wheat crop condition, weighted for the three Prairie Provinces, to be 94% of normal, as compared with the condition of 100% at this time last year. The total measured moisture condition for the three prairie provinces is 100% of normal as compared with 98% at this time a year ago. The estimated decrease of wheat acreage for the three prairie provinces is 17%, which equals 3,455,000 acres, giving us a present estimated wheat acreage of 17,200,000 acres. The increase in oats acreage is 11%, or 1,100,000 acres, which brings the present oats acreage to 10,750,000 acres. The increase in barley acreage is 12%, or 780,000 acres, bringing the present barley acreage to 7,200,000 acres. Rye acreage is decreased 8%, which equals 95,000 acres, bringing the present rye acreage to 1,150,000 acres. The increase in flax acreage is 41%, which is 597,000 acres, which brings the present flax acreage to 2,100,000 acres.—Searle Grain Co., Ltd.

Decatur, Ill., July 24.—The wheat harvest has been completed and the outcome was very disappointing. There was plenty of straw but the yield was not there, and quality only fair. Even though the crop was very small, shortage of labor was reported delaying the unloading of cars at some of the mills who temporarily dropped out of the market to prevent congestion. Oat harvest is also progressing rapidly. Many localities have completed the oats that were to be combined and threshers are starting in on the oats that were shocked. The yields reported continue to be disappointing and considerably below indicated prospects before harvesting got under way. Apparently the oats did not stool out properly, heads were short and poorly filled. The quality generally is good, with a few exceptions of light weight oats which in many cases were varieties not adaptable to soil and climatic conditions. Many returns are in the twenty bushel range, with some even below.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Toronto, Ont., July 16.—Excessive periodic rains, together with cold backward conditions during April, May and June delayed seeding operations from three to six weeks in practically all sections of the Province. Therefore emergency crops, such as millet and buckwheat, have been used to replace early spring cereals. In some cases, considerable acreage intended for spring grains has not been sown. Some of the land will be summer fallowed and used for fall wheat or rye. Recent frequent rains have promoted good growth of late sown crops. Sudbury and Timiskaming districts together with Renfrew county report excellent prospects for yields of all crops. In other areas, there are sharp reductions in acreages of spring wheat, oats, barley, fodder corn, peas and beans. Yields of all early spring grains are expected to be far below normal. However, crops of fall wheat are very good in most sections of the Province, and good yields of emergency crops are also expected. There has been an abundance of pasture. Hay crops, particularly on new seeding, are yielding considerably above normal.—N. C. Engelter, acting director, Ontario Dept. of Agriculture.

Minneapolis, July 21.—Early fields of spring wheat are being cut in the south and, with proper weather, harvest will be general within a week. In the northern districts, cutting should commence within two weeks, although late bread wheat and durum are probably four weeks from harvest. With minor exceptions, matured grain is well filled but a more accurate appraisal will be possible only as harvest progresses. Cutting of barley and oats is general in the south and, given fair weather, will become general in the north by the end of next week. The quality is not entirely uniform. Light test weight oats are appearing at certain points and barley in southern Minnesota shows a varying degree of blight. Flax continues to promise a large crop. Rust is not affecting resistant varieties which comprise a substantial part of the acreage. While occasional early fields in the south are being cut, harvest there will not become general for another ten days. Corn has made excellent progress and has over-

come much of the backwardness resulting from late planting and the unsatisfactory early growing season.—Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford, vice pres.

Higginsville, Mo., July 22.—The harvesting of wheat and oats is in full swing. Have had several good rains which interfere in combining and threshing these crops. Wheat yield is very disappointing and indications are that Missouri will have another short wheat crop. Some crop reporters estimate the crop as high as 13 million bushels. If we harvest 10 million, I think we will be doing good. The quality is good, showing test weight of 58 lb. to 62 lb. test per bushel with 11% to 12½% protein. The present price of soft wheat and the premium on soft wheat being so very attractive, a very small amount of wheat will go in the CCC loan set-up. With the scarcity of soft wheat and the good price, we believe a good acreage will be planted this fall. Missouri will have a good crop of oats but most of the oats are going in the farmers' bins and will be fed. Corn is looking fine and the corn on the high land will make up for the loss on the lowlands.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

Springfield, Ill., July 20.—Corn made good to excellent growth except fair in some areas where the surface soil has become too dry. Its condition is good to excellent, some scattered localities fairly good in the north and fairly good to good with some poor localities in the south. While corn is growing rapidly, much is still late; in height it ranges from several inches to four to six feet, and some few of the earliest plantings in the south as much as eight feet. The earliest corn is starting to tassel thruout the state. Much of the crop has been laid-by, tho considerable has been cultivated but twice. Worms or bugs, mainly corn borers, have done some damage in some localities, principally in a few counties in the north. Harvest of winter wheat is well-advanced to completed in the south and likewise in some areas of the north, considerable has been combined or threshed, with the yield ranging from poor to good. Oat harvest is just starting in some areas and completed in others, with considerable a light crop, combines are being used in place of binders more generally; several reporters mention the presence of rust, and in two localities in north-eastern Illinois the statement is made that oats are infested with corn borers.—E. W. Holcomb, meteorologist, Weather Bureau.

Corydon, Ind.—About one-half of the wheat harvest in Harrison County has been by combine harvesters. The crop will be considerably below the average yield. The stand was thin.—W. B. C.

Washington, Ind.—Crop prospects for Daviess county are reported to be very good despite unfavorable conditions during the spring season. Corn and soybeans put in late, due to the floods are developing rapidly with indications of good crops. Wheat, which was not damaged by the floods also has resulted in good yields and other crops are showing fine prospects.—W. B. C.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 21.—Spring wheat prospects are still very promising. Parts of South Dakota report the need for continuing moisture to maintain stands, hail and wind storms seems to have done more than the normal amount of damage, and grasshoppers and rust may still be a threat to late sown grain, but to date the outlook is mostly good. The Northwest, with the exception of the Red River Valley, and the Pacific Northwest States are looking forward to excellent yields.—Cargill Crop Bulletin—T. J. Totushek, editor.

Winchester, Ind., July 24.—Oats are really worse than wheat. We had one lot of nice 36-lb. oats in that was cut early. One of the best farmers in the county raised them, he always gets his crops in the ground in plenty of time, fertilizes them and takes splendid care of them. Don't think we will get another lot of oats that will even test 30-lbs. to the bushel. There has been so much rain since the first cutting of Alfalfa, the second cutting is not going to make good hay and the alfalfa meal people don't want to buy it, they will probably lay off until the third cutting hope to get something worthwhile.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Winter Wheat Forecast

Washington, D. C., July 9.—The acreage, yield per acre and production of winter wheat as of July 1 are reported as follows by the Crop Reporting Board:

State	Acreage		Yield per		Production	
	Har-vested 1942	har-vested 1943	Indi-cated 1943	Indi-cated 1943	Indi-cated 1943	Indi-cated 1943
	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Bus.	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels
Pa.	797	781	18.5	15,143	14,448	
Ohio	1,723	1,551	17.0	36,183	26,387	
Ind.	1,102	992	16.5	18,175	16,368	
Ill.	971	1,010	17.0	12,623	17,170	
Mich.	672	625	20.0	15,120	12,500	
Mo.	695	804	14.0	9,035	12,656	
Nebr.	2,865	2,865	18.5	68,780	58,002	
Kans.	10,598	10,386	14.5	206,661	150,697	
Md.	307	282	18.0	5,986	5,076	
Va.	470	451	14.0	7,520	6,314	
N. C.	517	476	12.5	8,014	5,980	
Tenn.	361	343	13.5	5,234	4,630	
Okl.	3,477	3,373	9.5	57,370	32,044	
Tex.	2,875	3,159	10.5	47,438	33,170	
Mont.	1,362	899	18.0	34,731	16,182	
Idaho	535	473	23.0	12,840	10,879	
Colo.	1,106	1,172	21.0	24,936	24,610	
Wash.	1,465	947	25.0	46,880	23,675	
Ore.	1,626	438	25.0	17,841	10,950	
Calif.	536	472	19.5	9,916	9,204	
U. S.	35,666	33,859	15.3	703,253	519,190	

Kansas Has Better Than Average Crop

Kansas City, July 22.—After a trip over the Northern half of the state, we found harvest completed except in few northwest counties. With a serious car shortage prevailing in the two north tier of counties we found considerable wheat piled on the ground in the fields, but this is being marketed as cars are available. This week should complete harvest throughout the state and clean up most of wheat on the ground. With additional farm storage provided this season and due to the fact that most farmers made last year's storage space available, we found an unusual amount of grain going into farm storage. Conditions however are somewhat different this year since the price is now over the loan basis and since the farmers generally have not only paid their obligations but have money in the bank we find a very much smaller demand for Government loan, although many local warehouse receipts will be issued. Most of the wheat will be carried by the farmer, and the amount that has gone into terminals for loan has been far below last year's experience.

The country as a whole presents a very pretty picture, although there are some spots in the Southwest quarter of the state that have remained dry; however, generally speaking the state has been visited with better than average moisture during June and July so the soil is in excellent condition with pastures green and with row crops showing an excellent promise. Corn is especially good and kaffir and milo have a good chance of producing not only grain, but even late seeded sorghums will produce fine feed.

It is surprising to find so much ground already plowed, and with further good rains over the last week-end soil preparation will proceed rapidly. Should favorable weather continue, there is little doubt but that wheat acreage in Western Kansas will be expanded considerably since government restrictions have been removed. Since the 1943 crop has been harvested, we begin at once to look forward to another year, and we must say it begins with good promise as even subsoil moisture has been replenished since harvest.

1943 PRODUCTION—No doubt yields in some

of the Southern half of state were disappointing, but it is also a fact now that some heavy yields were obtained in the Northern half of the state and over the extreme West quarter the average was high. Our country station receipts have borne out this fact, and these receipts combined with the wheat that has gone to farm storage bears out the fact that a better than average crop was harvested. We maintain that the final outcome in Kansas from 1943 production was near our previous figure of 154,000,000 bus.

COUNTRY MOVEMENT—It is surprising to find that from our own country stations we have handled as much or more wheat than was the case last season, but of course we had a permit system then for loan wheat which retarded the movement, while this year it was only a question of available cars. The position of the farmer is far different than a few years back. Farm stored wheat will not be heavily marketed at any time but will come out during the entire season on upturns in the price.—H. L. Robinson.

Maine has enacted a law requiring itinerant merchants to pay a \$100 license fee and deposit \$500 bond with the secretary of state. Such merchants must pay certain taxes in each town in which goods are sold.

Rye Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	.....	6,767	.....	.....
Chicago	876,000	122,000	209,000	378,000
Duluth	389,100	35,195	85,075	108,995
Ft. William	564,706	82,069	53,687	179,627
Ft. Worth	37,500	7,500	.....	3,000
Indianapolis	59,400	39,000	7,200	41,000
Kansas City	213,000	27,000	109,500	10,500
Milwaukee	27,540	173,750	259,920	91,615
Minneapolis	2,128,500	553,500	1,057,500	358,500
New Orleans	1,500	10,500	.....	.....
Omaha	204,400	33,999	203,000	43,605
Peoria	10,800	20,400	.....	.....
St. Joseph	37,500	1,500	12,000	1,500
St. Louis	76,500	54,000	168,000	54,000
Seattle	4,500	7,500	.....	.....
Spokane	1,500	1,500	.....	.....
Superior	6,320	29,080	173,553	109,217
Toledo	9,000	303,000	177,000	34,500
Wichita	.....	.....	8,000	.....

Barley Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	68,617	13,614	.....	.....
Chicago	2,236,000	1,026,000	591,000	492,000
Duluth	2,498,845	127,830	1,692,540	222,650
Ft. William	2,740,239	252,524	6,886,455	939,687
Ft. Worth	33,200	107,200	.....	4,800
Hutchinson	22,500	51,250	.....	.....
Indianapolis	36,000	.....	8,000	.....
Kansas City	612,800	436,800	248,000	400,000
Milwaukee	2,966,839	2,725,180	1,391,940	800,650
Minneapolis	5,713,700	3,292,900	3,967,800	2,813,500
New Orleans	.....	.....	1,600	.....
Omaha	486,400	414,400	516,800	465,670
Peoria	43,400	336,100	207,000	136,500
St. Joseph	280,000	71,750	61,250	26,250
St. Louis	467,200	233,600	209,600	72,000
Seattle	63,200	30,800	.....	.....
Spokane	155,200	33,600	.....	.....
Superior	1,190,225	50,945	771,269	137,539
Toledo	111,000	235,470	55,500	169,600
Wichita	8,000	4,800	.....	4,800

Corn Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	758,053	315,191	601,500	.....
Chicago	3,854,000	7,984,000	5,042,000	4,524,000
Duluth	470,585	2,063,110	1,762,880	2,338,695
Ft. William	.....	10,204	5,065	11,632
Ft. Worth	41,500	181,500	52,500	43,500
Indianapolis	1,370,000	1,891,000	800,000	1,513,500
Kansas City	1,773,100	2,854,300	1,260,000	2,947,500
Milwaukee	629,520	821,300	490,290	400,750
Minneapolis	550,500	1,320,000	1,122,000	1,587,000
New Orleans	111,371	1,151,322	200,412	142,172
Omaha	1,202,123	1,082,341	1,930,600	2,134,000
Peoria	1,564,039	3,741,500	823,239	884,450
St. Joseph	394,500	472,500	295,500	262,500
St. Louis	1,834,300	1,324,500	1,265,500	772,500
Seattle	54,000	109,500	.....	.....
Spokane	51,000	39,000	.....	.....
Superior	557,610	1,882,984	1,539,429	1,977,391
Toledo	358,400	905,600	337,600	644,800
Wichita	78,400	.....	76,800	.....

Oats Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	102,239	62,179	.....	.....
Chicago	1,222,000	1,038,000	1,717,000	1,472,000
Duluth	221,835	.....	31,785	33,705
Ft. William	3,079,435	651,828	5,333,713	960,073
Ft. Worth	70,000	108,000	6,000	12,000
Indianapolis	327,500	352,000	302,500	518,000
Kansas City	804,000	308,000	548,000	310,000
Milwaukee	6,900	58,760	9,500	62,700
Minneapolis	4,477,500	1,217,250	4,151,250	1,003,500
New Orleans	.....	.....	54,478	4,000
Omaha	726,000	308,000	616,302	365,250
Peoria	108,000	93,400	140,000	71,000
St. Joseph	430,000	262,000	40,000	84,000
St. Louis	855,400	236,000	360,000	170,000
Seattle	68,000	6,000	.....	.....
Spokane	122,000	80,000	.....	.....
Superior	240,769	.....	28,487	.....
Toledo	92,400	495,200	60,900	443,100
Wichita	1,600	.....	1,600	.....

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Portland, Ore.—Receipts of grain during June, compared to June, 1942, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Wheat, 675,291 (699,203); corn, 79,553 (108,236); oats, 157,573 (64,432); rye, 1,566 (2,664); barley, 195,350 (33,259); flaxseed, 27,489 (7,443); hay, tons, 151 (50).—C. W. Wright, chief grain inspector.

Washington, D. C., July 23.—Stocks of old wheat in interior mills, elevators, and warehouses on July 1, are estimated at 102,446,000 bus., second largest stocks on record for this date. July 1 holdings of old wheat were 40 million bushels below the record stocks of July 1, 1942 of 142,336,000 bus. held in these positions but nearly three times as large as the 7-year (1935-1941) average of 34,408,000 bus.—U.S.D.A.

Duluth, Minn.—Grain receipts for June totaled 9,978,230 bus. of which two-thirds was wheat with shipments running 5,966,685 bus. Last year for the same month arrivals were 11,081,755 bus. and shipments 7,152,960 bus. The segregation of boats in the iron ore shipping trade has left the grain trade with few ships for handling grain and the prospect is for a continuance of this situation for some time.—F. G. C.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Receipts and shipments of grain during June, compared to June, 1942, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 1,887,295 (62,298); corn, 29,660 (1,423); oats, 11,489 (6,483); rye, (400); barley (5,426); shipments, wheat, 1,366,468 (102,171); corn, 175,797 (2,660); oats, 20,576 (4,842); rye (1,889); barley, 662 (443); soybeans, 48,551.—John W. Frazier, mng'g director, Commercial Exchange.

New York, N. Y.—Receipts and shipments of grain during June as compared with June, 1942, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 3,974,030 (2,198,888); corn, 4,800 (2,852); oats, 63,000 (37,400); rye, 1,600 (1,428); barley, 1,666 (10,000); soybeans, 753,045 (26,910); flaxseed, 45,000 (459,360); shipments, wheat, 3,833,000 (2,699,000); oats (1,000); barley (1,000).—Dept. of Inf. & Statistics, Produce Exchange.

Ottawa, Ont., July 22.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain were delivered from farms in Western Canada during the week ending July 15, and since August 1, 1942, compared to the like period a year ago, expressed in bushels, figures given successively with comparative figures in parentheses: Wheat, 4,109,949; 250,220,214; (209,170,877); oats, 2,539,256; 113,248,530; (31,094,040); barley, 1,758,762; 80,570,403; (25,652,731); rye, 334,200; 8,956,655; (5,165,459); flaxseed, 37,875; 11,321,107; (4,816,280).—S. A. Cudmore, M.A., Dominion Statistician.

"Fromal" is a gelatinized substitute developed by the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co. for rice, corn flakes or grits in brewing, to relieve the present corn crisis.

Wheat Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	1,324,596	743,993	923,626	353,168
Chicago	2,411,000	551,000	2,699,000	1,189,000
Duluth	6,145,940	3,611,330	6,962,720	3,639,140
Ft. Wm.	25,123,320	28,925,589	34,255,786	21,502,592
Ft. Worth	4,478,600	4,190,200	2,084,600	978,600
Hutchinson	4,500,900	2,982,050	.....	.....
Ind'n'polis	1,159,000	124,000	883,000	138,000
Kan. City	13,705,200	4,774,400	7,947,500	2,392,885
Milwaukee	4,800	9,420	219,800	2,800
Minn'p'lis	21,958,500	8,991,000	8,317,500	3,099,000
New Orleans	8,400	357,166	17,600	172,173
Ogden	1,100,000	514,000	765,000	290,000
Omaha	2,221,573	1,322,449	1,927,437	455,000
Peoria	1,026,000	216,133	1,151,700	289,333
St. Joseph	1,052,800	611,200	888,000	531,200
St. Louis	5,483,800	604,500	4,333,300	394,500
Seattle	1,794,000	1,012,500	.....	.....
Spokane	2,143,500	2,332,500	.....	.....
Superior	3,819,875	2,001,337	3,354,263	1,974,770
Toledo	652,800	1,047,200	275,400	173,400
Wichita	4,967,400	2,374,400	2,672,400	372,800

Probe for Sampling Deep Grain Bins

Early in 1942 the Grain Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners, Winnipeg, was faced with the task of obtaining reasonably representative samples of wheat stored in terminal annexes at Fort William and Port Arthur. Most of these annex sheds contain over 2,000,000 bus. of wheat in one pile, about 145 ft. wide, by 600 ft. long, by 22 ft. high at the walls and 45 ft. high at the ridge. The laboratory wished to obtain $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. samples, at each 3 ft. level, at eight points along the ridge of the wheat pile: a total of 360 samples per annex.

For this task a multiple-sample probe, capable of sampling grain to a depth of 45 ft., was required, and as no such probe appeared to be available, the authors undertook to design and construct one. The design combines the better features of an auger probe manufactured by Mumford Medland Limited, Winnipeg, and a lever-driven probe, made by the Manitoba Pool Elevators Limited, from 16 ft. lengths of 1 in. pipe with provision for taking samples at each 3 ft. level.

As shown in the engraving the probe consists of a pointed auger section, a number of standard sections and two types of handles. Two standard sections are shown on the left of the drawing. Each consists of a 3 ft. length of iron pipe with a $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. steel extension at the lower end. When the probe is assembled the steel extension of one section fits snugly into the upper end of the next section and is held in place by a machine screw (B) which passes through a slot (D) in the top of the lower section and is screwed into a hole (A) in the steel extension of the upper section. When two sections are connected and the upper is turned clockwise to drive the probe down, the head of the screw (B) rides against the left end of the slot (D), the large slots (C) and (F) do not coincide, and no grain can enter the probe. When the upper section is turned anti-clockwise, to raise the probe, the screw (B) slides across to the right of the slot (D), the slots (C) and (F) coincide and grain enters the section thru these slots and the hole in the steel extension.

The design of the auger section and of the handles is shown in the drawing. The crank handle is used for the easy work of putting down the first three sections and raising the last six or eight sections. The T handle is used for the remaining work. Each handle fits the top of all sections and is locked in place by means of the pin which passed thru the hole (E) in the section and the hole in the handle shank.

Each standard section consists of 36 ins. of extra heavy 1 in. iron pipe, 8 ins. of 1 in. cold rolled steel and two one-fourth inch rivets. The internal diameter of the heavy pipe provides for drilling, to take the 1 in. steel, and leave a wall

thick enough for surface hardening. The pipe is smoothed with emery paper to reduce friction. Both ends of the pipe are faced in the lathe to give an overall length of 36 in. If the ends are not faced it is difficult to make all sections interchangeable and true enough to fit the same handle.

Before the section is assembled the upper end of the pipe and the steel insert must be surface hardened. This is particularly important for the ends of the slot D and the holes at E, and the threaded hole A. These parts, together with screws and driving pin, transmit the driving force. If they are not hardened, the metal peens out rapidly and it soon becomes impossible to fit the sections together without constant resort to filing. Considerable care is required in hardening as unusual amounts of metal on the two sides of the pipe create a tendency towards warping, which will spoil the fit.

USING THE GRL PROBE.—Altho the probe can be used by two men, an additional helper speeds up the work, and a four man team is required to maintain a steady pace when sampling to considerable depth. The methods used by a team of three are described in this section.

The auger point is first plunged into the grain, one man then inserts the next section, a second inserts the handle and locks it with the driving pin, while the third inserts the screw and tightens it with a screwdriver (it must be tightened or it will tend to shear off). At this point care must be taken to see that the probe is vertical. The first two men then turn the handle clockwise and the auger draws the probe into the grain. When the section is well down, one man removes the handle, the second adds a new section, and while the third man inserts the screw the first replaces the handle in the top of the new section. Each section is added and turned down in this manner and during the process each section serves to keep the section below it closed so that no grain enters the probe. If the probe is accidentally turned the wrong way some of the top sections will open and take samples at the wrong level. If this happens the whole probe must be removed and a fresh start made.

When the desired number of sections have been driven down, the probe is turned counter-clockwise. All sections open before the probe starts to rise. It is sound practice to raise the probe about 4 in. shortly after opening it, and to close and drive it down again a few seconds later, subsequently opening it once more before starting to withdraw it. This jiggling serves to remove any minor obstructions, such as straws, which might lodge in the opening to any section and prevent it from taking its sample at the correct level.

In raising the probe the procedure is reversed.

After turning up the first section, one man deals with the handle, the second man removes and empties the section, and the third handles the screwdriver and the sample bags. The top end of the sections should be embedded since if the bottom end gets into the grain a few kernels will enter the threaded hole and must be removed before the screw is inserted. It is for this reason that the threaded hole goes right thru the steel, namely, to facilitate removal of any wheat kernels which may enter it. A canvas sheet is worth carrying as it serves to hold small articles which might otherwise be lost in the grain.

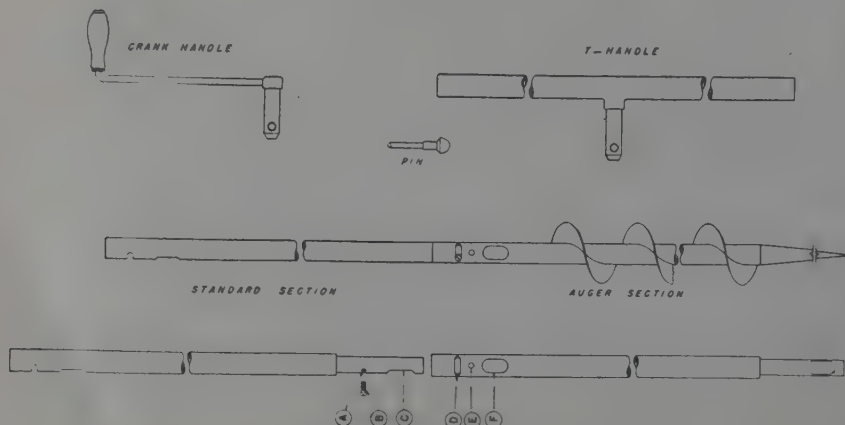
Each standard section weight $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. and a $45\frac{1}{2}$ ft. probe and accessories, consisting of 14 standard sections, auger section, two handles, screws, screwdriver, lamp and sample bags, weighs about 100 lbs. It can be carried by three men if the following procedure is adopted. The sections are first joined together in threes and secured with the screws, as in probing. It is important to use the screws or an accident may occur if a section slides out while the men are climbing a steep stairway or ladder. There are thus obtained five 9 ft. lengths of probe each weighing $19\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. One man can carry two lengths over his shoulder or one in each hand. Two men can thus carry 12 sections, while the third carries the remaining three sections, the T handle and the sack containing the crank handle and other small articles. A stout box must be provided for shipping the probe by truck or train.

TIME REQUIRED FOR SAMPLING.—The time required for sampling depends not only on the depth required, but also on the condition of the grain. The probe goes down more readily in bins which have just been filled as the grain packs to some extent on standing.

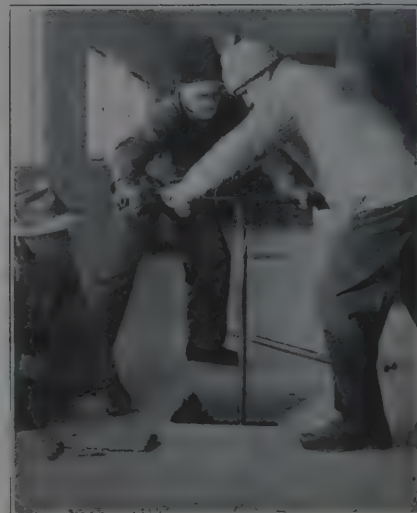
A four man team, working in annexes filled with clean high-grade wheat some six months earlier, was able to drive down the probe and raise it once every 35 to 40 min. This interval included the time required to move the probe, etc., from one point to another some 35 ft. away, and the time required for bagging all samples and enclosing with each a tin of wheat for moisture tests.

Experience has shown that, almost invariably, it takes more turns to raise the probe than to drive it down. Experiments have also shown that a much narrower spiral on the auger point will serve to drag the probe down at a rate of 3 ft. per 8 or 9 turns, but that a narrow spiral increased the number of turns required to raise 3 ft. of probe to 20 or 30 and thus slowed up the work.

Tests have also been made in 80 ft. elevator bins using a $78\frac{1}{2}$ ft. probe. A uniform number of turns was required for each section until 20 had been drawn down, with the work becoming



Probe for Sampling Deep Bins.



Two Men Screwing Probe into Grain.

steadily harder. At that point loose grain was apparently reached. The work became much easier but the auger did not obtain full purchase and more turns were required per section. The number of turns required to raise each section was very high. The grain must pack before the auger can obtain purchase. The auger does a great deal of work in raising the probe because 26 sections and the wheat samples they contain weigh about 185 lbs., and the resistance caused by friction on the 78½ ft. of pipe must also be overcome. The probe is easier to turn when it is being raised, but the time taken is increased because of the number of turns required. 26 min. were required to drive the probe down and 41 min. to raise it. A four man team was used, substituting for each other in rotation. With a five minute rest before raising the probe, the total time taken was 1 hr. 10 min.

New Cribbed Elevator at Fairfield, Idaho

Altho Idaho is not noted for the volume of its field crops, the 1943 estimate of the U. S. Dept. of Agri. credits the state with producing 10,879,000 bushels of winter wheat; 975,000 of spring wheat; 12,852,000 of barley; 6,952,000 of oats; 120,000 of rye; 30,000 of flaxseed and 2,100,000 bus. of beans.

While Idaho ranks twelfth among the states in area, it includes 83,888 square miles.

Fairfield, Idaho, the county seat of Camas county is on the Union Pacific R. R. and has three grain dealers besides the Chamos Prairie Grain Growers Ass'n., namely, N. G. Carman, Harry Kunkell and Frank Tucker.

Just recently completed at Fairfield was the 110,000 bus. cribbed elevator illustrated here-

with for the Chamos Prairie Grain Growers Ass'n. which is a member of the Farmers Grain Corporation of Ogden, Utah.

The elevator is 50 x 50 x 65 feet to the plate with a 32 foot cupola. Resting on a 12 inch slab 54 ft. square with 12 inch walls extended 6 feet above the ground. In the elevator are 16 bins of equal capacity. All equipment used was either used or obtainable without priority, which includes a 15 ton truck scale placed in the driveway, a 10 bus. Richardson Automatic Scale in cupola, a 10 h. p. Fairbank Morse motor with Falk reducer on leg. The 12 inch leg belt is equipped with 10 x 6 inch Nu-Hy cups.

Over 300,000 feet of lumber was used, all this being cut within a 50 mile radius of the elevator. Iron covering was used only on the roofs and cupola. The rest of the building will be covered at a later date and when iron siding is available.

All building arrangements were made thru Mr. Elwood Williams, manager of the Farmers Grain Corp. of Ogden, and the elevator was built under the supervision and engineering of Chalmers & Borton.

Some persevering grain dealers seem to be able to obtain materials for new grain elevators in spite of the war.

Washington News

In P.R. 13 issued July 19 the W.P.B. in section 3944.34 prescribed rules under which one may sell un-needed materials not handled in the regular course of his business.

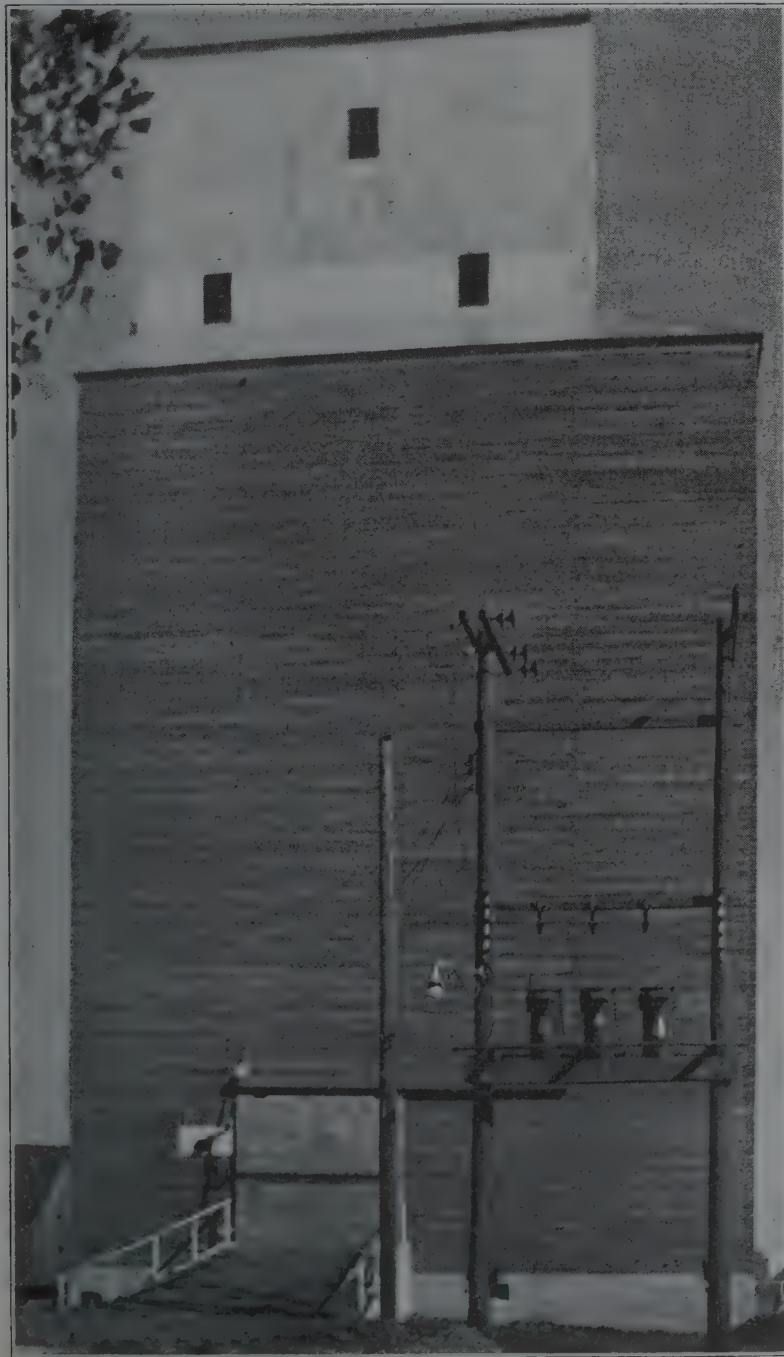
The bill making seeds and fertilizer distributed by government agencies subject to state inspection laws was vetoed. The authors of the bill intended to give buyers the same protection when dealing with the federal government as when dealing with private firms, and to aid the states with the same inspection fees.

By prohibiting the use of any funds in 1944 for payments to farmers the agricultural appropriation bill has killed the A.A.A. The law also forbids the incentive payments. The only outlay possible in farmer "benefits" is for actual soil conservation. Thus the administration has practically lost control of the farmer, except thru O.P.A. ceilings.

The Office of Price Administration announced July 19 that early in August a flat price ceiling would be set for live hogs at \$14.75 per hundredweight, Chicago basis. The ceiling of \$14.75 will apply to all grade and weights and is alleged to assure packers an adequate margin between the price of live hogs and the O.P.A. ceilings for wholesale pork cuts and processed pork. The ceiling on live hogs is still too high or the ceiling on corn still too low.

The embargo on filled burlap bags has been lifted, effective July 17 by Conservation Order M-221, amended Exportation of empty, new or used burlap bags to any other point outside the Continental United States, however, is still prohibited unless the exporter obtains express authorization from W.P.B. In addition, potato growers and packers may now purchase a quantity of burlap bags equal to 100 per cent of their 1941 purchases, where as previously they were permitted to purchase only 50 per cent.

Altho crop insurance was killed the agricultural appropriation bill gives \$400,000,000 to the agricultural adjustment administration for soil conservation; 170 million dollars for parity payments on 1942 crops (parity payments were eliminated on 1943 and 1944 crops); \$63,683,000 for the sugar crop control program; 20 million dollars for assistance to farmers by the soil conservation service; \$22,258,000 to the rural electrification administration; 25 million dollars to the war food administration; 27 million dollars to the forest service; 40 million dollars to the agricultural research administration.



Cribbed Elevator of Camas Prairie Grain Growers at Fairfield, Idaho.

Air Tank Explosions

By C. M. PARK, Chief Engineer, Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

A recent loss bulletin contained a report of an air tank explosion in the engine room of a southwestern elevator. The force of the explosion broke the three foot concrete foundation of the elevator which was also the east wall of the power house, and against which the air tank was mounted, and it also broke the two foot foundation wall of the power house. The tank was of heavy welded construction, and ruptured at the top and bottom welds, but not at the welded side seam. The force of the explosion hurled the tank through the west wall of the building to a point fifty feet away, and it also pushed out the north wall of the power house breaking off all of the studding.

The report reaches the conclusion that the rupture was due solely to too much pressure and failure of the pop valve to function. That there was too much pressure was clearly indicated, and the failure of the pop valve to function might have been the basic cause of the accident, but it strikes us that there was something more than compressed air in the tank when it let go.

BURSTING PRESSURES. Assume, for example, that the tank had a capacity of 20 cubic feet which would be a rather large tank for a compressor, and assume that the pressure was 150 pounds gauge. The rupture of the tank with almost instantaneous release of the 20 cubic feet of compressed air would result in the sudden expansion of that air to a volume of 111 cubic feet. If the volume of the engine room were 2,000 cubic feet, the air pressure within the room would be suddenly increased $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ or about .67 pounds per square inch or 97 pounds per square foot. In a larger room, the pressure increase would be correspondingly less. The total energy released by such an explosion would be about equivalent to that represented by the explosion of $1\frac{3}{4}$ ounces of grain dust. If the air pressure in the tank were 300 pounds gauge when the rupture occurred, the energy released would be about equivalent to the explosion of 3.9 ounces of grain dust. In such a case, however, the pressure in the room would be increased only about 7.8% which would amount to about 1.15 pounds per square inch or 166 pounds per square foot.

OIL VAPOR. Suppose, however, that the air in the tank at 300 pounds pressure were mixed with lubricating oil spray and vapor to the amount of 1.4 pounds, which would be about the correct ratio for good snappy combustion, and suppose this mixture were to be ignited. The temperature within the tank would be raised to about 3,500 degrees Fahrenheit and the pressure would go up to about 2,300 pounds per square inch. There would be little question regarding the bursting of the tank at this pressure, and the pressure released would increase the internal pressure in a 2,000 cubic foot room about 33.5% or about 5 pounds per square inch. This would amount to 710 pounds per square foot of the combined wall, floor and ceiling area, and would probably cause considerable destruction.

IGNITION. But what would provide a source of ignition in such a case? Well, lubricating oil has a flash point of about 375 degrees Fahrenheit and the vapors ignite at between 600 and 700 degrees depending on the viscosity of the oil. With a single stage air cooled compressor operating against a tank pressure of 300 pounds, the temperature of the air at the compressor exhaust will be about 780 degrees. Thus you have temperatures high enough to vaporize the lubricating oil and to ignite the vapors. The result can be readily pictured.

LOWER PRESSURES. To get down to common practice, we can investigate the possibilities where the working pressure is 150 pounds. With a 20 cubic foot air tank, about $\frac{3}{8}$ pound of lubricating oil would be about the amount needed for a good explosion, and if ignition occurred, the pressure in the tank would go up to about 1,110 pounds per square inch. Rupture of the tank would release this pressure in the engine room, and with 2,000 cubic feet of space, the pressure would be increased about 22% or about 3.25 pounds per square inch. This would be almost 470 pounds per square foot, or a total pressure against a wall surface $10' \times 20'$ of 94,000 pounds.

With an air cooled compressor, the exhaust temperature at 150 pounds working pressure would be about 570 degrees Fahrenheit which

would be just slightly under the ignition temperature of ordinary lubricating oil, but well above the vaporizing temperature and the flash point. As a consequence, there would probably be no explosion of oil vapor unless the oil contained some of the lighter distillation fractions having ignition temperatures between 500 and 600 degrees.

However, there would be some breakdown and carbonization of the oil at the exhaust temperature of 570 degrees, and there would be a tendency for carbon deposits to form in the exhaust port of the compressor and in the exhaust pipe close to the exhaust port. The presence of dust in the air would substantially increase the rate of carbon deposit in these areas. As the free area of the exhaust passages is reduced by these deposits the pressure required to force the air from the compressor cylinder is increased because of the restriction of the air passages. It can be readily seen that when the deposits have reached a certain amount, momentary pressure during the exhaust stroke will reach the level where the compression temperature is well above the ignition temperature of the vaporized lubricating oil.

REDUCING THE DANGER. It is apparent that operation of a single stage air cooled compressor at an output pressure of 150 pounds leaves a margin of safety that is altogether too narrow for comfort. For reasonable safety under such conditions, the lubricating oil should be the highest grade obtainable, and should be of the heaviest viscosity that will provide proper lubrication. For operation at this pressure, it is extremely important that the exhaust ports and the exhaust pipe be cleaned out regularly and frequently to make certain there is no restriction of the air passages from carbon deposits, and the intake air should be brought in from a clean outside source to reduce the rate of formation of such deposits. Dust accumulations on the radiating fins of the compressor cylinder will increase the exhaust temperature of the air, and keeping these fins clean will help reduce the danger of explosion.

Of course, the real solution for the problem is the use of a two-stage compressor with an intercooler. With such a compressor, the exhaust temperature at 150 pounds pressure will be only about 275 degrees Fahrenheit which is far below the ignition temperature of oil vapor, and is also well below the flash point and vaporization temperature of the oil. Even at a pressure of 300 pounds, the temperature of the exhaust air will be only about 350 degrees, and a two-stage compressor can operate continuously at that pressure without danger of oil vapor explosion.

Likewise, a two-stage compressor consumes less power than a single stage compressor for the same volume and pressure, and the load on bearings and on reciprocating parts is materially reduced.

RAISING PRESSURE LEVELS. In a great many grain elevators, compressed air is used for the operation of truck dumps, and with the increasing size of trucks during the past few years, many elevator operators have found it necessary to increase air pressures in order to handle these heavy loads successfully.

The use of pressures higher than are needed is not good practice because higher pressures increase power consumption, increase bearing loads in the compressor, and increase the consumption of lubricating oil, but where higher pressures are essential, they can be used with safety if the design limitations of the equipment are not exceeded.

Unfortunately, some elevator operators have obtained higher operating pressures by the simple process of screwing down or jimmying safety valves, tampering with the adjustment of pressure switches, and in some cases by changing or actually bridging the motor overload relays.

We do not believe any sane operator would relish the prospect of being blown through the wall of a building with an exploding air tank.

The STEINLITE FAST Moisture Tester is



Steinlite . . . one minute-moisture tester

Yes . . . an accurate moisture test on grain can be made with a Steinlite in 1 minute. Numerous experienced operators do it regularly . . . weigh the sample, pour it in the hopper, press a button and get a correct reading. Of course, a less experienced operator may take a little longer. But even if it takes 2 or 3 minutes . . . that's a tremendous saving, compared with 30 minutes or more required by old fashioned methods.

The Steinlite is calibrated against official Government vacuum oven method. Operates on radio frequency impedance principle. Over 3,000 in use. Sold on 10 day free trial; no deposit; early shipments. Write for bulletin.

"Headquarters" for scales, triers, sieves . . . all grain and seed testing equipment.

SEEDBURO

EQUIPMENT COMPANY

620 Brooks Building



Chicago, Illinois

and we do not believe such an operator would knowingly run the risk of having his plant put out of operation by an air tank explosion. It appears obvious, therefore, that such accidents happen because operators are not familiar with the risks involved. They do not realize that stepping up the pressure ceiling of their compressors may be a ticket to a hospital—or to eternity.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SAFETY.

For this reason, the following suggestions for the installation, operation and care of air compressors are being made.

1. Wherever air pressures approaching 150 pounds are necessary for the successful operation of equipment, the safest and most satisfactory compressor to use is a two-stage compressor with an intercooler. A single stage air cooled compressor should never be used for pressures higher than 150 pounds unless the operator really wants to see some fireworks.

2. Where it is impossible to obtain a two-stage compressor, and where pressures in the neighborhood of 150 pounds must be used, the air tank at least should be located outside of main buildings where the sudden release of pressure will cause a minimum amount of damage. A solid masonry wall between the tank and the main building will reduce the probability of building damage.

3. Locate the compressor in the cleanest available place, and keep the radiating fins clean by frequent brushing or blowing out with compressed air. In any case, the air intake to the compressor should be piped in from a source of clean air.

4. Adopt a regular schedule of disconnecting the exhaust pipe from the compressor and cleaning all deposits and sludge from the exhaust pipe and the exhaust port. This may be the means of saving your life.

5. Use only the highest grade motor oil for compressor lubrication, and use the heaviest grade that will provide proper lubrication.

6. Make absolutely sure the safety pop valve is kept in operating condition, and that it will operate at a pressure only slightly above the maximum working pressure.

7. If the compressor is motor driven, be sure the pressure switch and the motor controller are kept in good condition, and that the motor will always cut out at the maximum working pressure. Make sure the motor overload relays are of the proper rating for the motor and that they have not been tampered with. At 150 pounds working pressure, the margin of safety is altogether too narrow to take any chances.

Lawrenceburg, Ind.—Production of butadiene for synthetic rubber by a short-cut process was demonstrated publicly for the first time here recently in a pilot plant just completed by Schenley Distillers Corporation. The simplified method eliminates the need for first converting grain into alcohol, a step now necessary in production of a large part of the butadiene for the nation's synthetic rubber program. A special bacteria is used in the pilot plant to ferment grain mash and produce butanediol. The product is "cracked" in a molten lead bath and transformed into butadiene.

Corn Crop Damaged by Corn Borer

The European corn borer is retiring into its resting stage, leaving behind it a trail of destruction in Illinois. The respite from danger to the corn crop will be short-lived, however, for early in August a second brood of worms which may cause even greater damage will appear, Dr. C. C. Compton, assistant state entomologist, warned. Only six or seven counties at the southern tip of the state have escaped the borer. In some counties in eastern Illinois there is an average of nine or ten borers per stalk of corn, and each borer will cause a $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent loss in yield, Dr. Compton asserted.

Early planted corn everywhere has been attacked, the borer concentrating especially on the sweet corn crop. In some sections almost the entire crop has been lost.

Screenings Service Charges

As reported in the Journal July 14 on page 38 feed screenings prices will be based on Minneapolis and Duluth. The service allowances are as follows:

Sec. 6. Maximum grinder's service charge for the grinding of a ton of unground feed screenings into ground feed screenings shall be \$4.

Sec. 7. Maximum commission merchant's service charge in connection with a first sale of feed screenings as above provided shall be 50 cents per ton. This service charge shall be in addition to the appropriate maximum price of the feed screenings so sold.

Sec. 8. Maximum price for jobbers for the sale of feed screenings, bulk, shall be one of the following maximum markups:

(a) 50 cents per ton for ground feed screenings; and

(b) \$1 per ton for unground feed screenings, over the maximum price for a like sale at a like point by a producer or commission merchant from whichever he purchased the lot so sold by him.

Sec. 9. Maximum prices for wholesalers. The maximum price for the sale of ground or unground feed screenings, bulk, by a wholesaler shall be \$2.50 per ton (maximum markup) over: (a) the maximum price of the producer, commission merchant or jobber (from whichever he purchased the lot from out of which the sale is made) for a like sale at the wholesaler's place of unloading plus transportation charges actually incurred from said place of his unloading to his buyer's receiving point not exceeding a distance of 100 miles; or (b) in the case of sales in carload quantities for delivery within Area C, the maximum price of a producer for the lot in question at Minneapolis plus the lowest domestic carload proportional rate (or if none, the lowest carload flat all rail rate) from Minneapolis to the buyer's receiving point.

Sec. 10. Maximum prices for retailers. The maximum price for the sale of ground or unground feed screenings, bulk, by a retailer shall be \$3 per ton (maximum markup) over the maximum price of the producer, commission merchant, jobber or wholesaler (from whom he purchased the lot from out of which the sale is made) for a like sale at his store or place of business plus transportation charges actually incurred from said retailer's store or place of business to the buyer's receiving point not exceeding a distance of 100 miles.

New Process for Alcohol from Grain

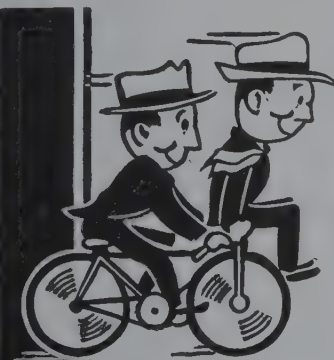
A new market for grains looms as the result of the discovery by Government scientists of a new alcohol process. The process also yields a cheap protein by-product which farmers, harried by feed shortages, can use to supplement their livestock feed and makes available increased quantities of distillers' dried grains for feed.

The discovery was made after months of research at the Park & Tilford Distillery in Brownsville, Pa., by Irvin W. Tucker and Dr. A. K. Balls of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The new process was developed to commercial scale by Park & Tilford, whose facilities were lent to the Government for the research project. The company's five distilleries are exclusively engaged in producing war-alcohol for the Government.

Grain growers have long agitated for distilling methods which would utilize grains as a source of alcohol, instead of molasses. Their campaign has resulted in an \$11,000,000 appropriation bill in Congress under the sponsorship of the Gillette Committee for the purchase of new equipment enabling distillers to make alcohol more cheaply. The new process will cut in half the cost of distilling grain alcohol, or down to the level of molasses and synthetic alcohol. Thus, the main obstacle to use of grain for alcohol, the higher cost, is removed.

Broomcorn in substantial quantity will be imported from Argentina to relieve the shortage in the United States, the W.P.B. reports. —P. J. P.

No red beetle damage is shown in wheat piled in farmers' fields in western Canada since last fall. Grain mite infestation ranges from 11% up to 80%, according to a survey by Dr. B. N. Smallman, entomologist of the Board of Grain Commissioners.



ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER

Co-operation is the keynote of success. We must give to get. When a mill or elevator operator sells Weevil-Fume to a farmer he renders a *whale* of a service because Weevil-Fume is the answer to grain growers' prayer for protection against insect infestation.

The result of twenty years of intensive research . . .



is formulated with positive knowledge of exacting grain bin fumigation requirements and is designed for the sole purpose of controlling Weevil, Bran Bugs and Moths in grain stored on the farm and in country elevators. Economical, non-hazardous, dependable. Made by the makers of Weevil-Cide, the 3 to 1 choice of the grain trade. Need we say more?

Sold only through mill and elevator operators. There's money in it. And, even more important than cash returns, you win the farmers' everlasting goodwill. Capitalize on co-operation. Write today for details.

THE WEEVIL-FUME CORPORATION

(Subsidiary of the Weevil-Cide Company)

1327 W. 9th St.

Kansas City, Mo.

Grain Carriers

The M., K. & T. has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to abandon 9 miles of line between Smith and Belton, Tex.

A bill prohibiting railroad companies from owning buses or trucks will be introduced by Chairman Wheeler of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

Abandonment of 11 miles of the Detroit and Mackinac Railway from National City to Prescott, Mich., has been approved by examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Abandonment of a branch line from Stockton to Tipton, Ia., by the Rock Island is the subject of a rehearing granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission at a date to be set.

Railroads in the first year of World War II handled in special trains and special cars alone 11,600,000 troops and their equipment, or more than four times as many as carried in the first year of World War I.

The truck-compelled freight rates on grain from northern surplus areas to central and southern Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas and Colorado, which were to have expired July 1, have been extended by the Interstate Commerce Commission for a period of seven months.

Class I railroads on July 1, 1943, as reported to the Car Service Division, had 31,744 new freight cars on order, the Ass'n. of American Railroads announced. On the same date last year they had 39,530 on order. Of the total number on order on July 1, this year, there were 3,494 plain box.

The Grain and Grain Products Transportation Conservation Committee held its monthly meeting July 21 and 22 at Chicago. Circuity and transit rates were discussed. Inspection by Food and Drug Administration officials at Missouri River points instead of at Chicago would eliminate those shipments where the grain was found unfit for human consumption. Walter R. Scott, of the Kansas City Board of Trade was elected vice chairman.

Grain and grain products loading for the week ending July 10, totaled 54,809 cars, a decrease of 5,670 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 1,300 cars above the corresponding week in 1942, as reported by the Ass'n. of American Railroads. In the Western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of July 10, totaled 42,992 cars, a decrease of 3,392 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 3,965 cars above the corresponding week in 1942.

The new lock of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, the fourth now in operation was opened July 10 to speed movement of heavy traffic of iron ore, grain and other commodities to eastern state ports. The new lock, named after Gen. Douglas MacArthur, was constructed by U. S. engineers in a record 13 months at a cost of \$14,000,000, is 800 feet long and 80 feet wide accommodating boats with a draft of 30 feet, altho at the present time none over 25 feet ply the Great Lakes.—F. G. C.

Freight service volume of Western district railroads thus far in 1943 has been about one-third greater than a year ago, stated Z. G. Hopkins, representing the Western Railways' Committee on Public Relations, in an address before the Rotary Club. Western district railroads last year performed about 85 per cent more freight service, and over twice as much passenger service, as in the pre-war year 1940. It is not an overstatement to say that the railroads need at least 100,000 new freight cars annually to take the place of those worn out in service under such a traffic load as is now current. No such number of new cars has been available to them in any year since the present war began.

A deficit of \$798,467.49 in 1942, against a deficit from operations of \$190,561.77 for 1941 was shown by the government's Inland Waterways Corporation. From the sale of a dismantled grain transfer plant at Helena, Ark., \$116,635.87 was realized.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has denied the Chicago Board of Trade and the Indianapolis Board of Trade a reconsideration of their complaint against the Grand Trunk Western and New York Central in No. 28682.

From Abroad

A Mexican decree provides that 20% of all wheat milled shall be made into whole wheat flour, to cut down imports.

Canada has shut off permits for grain exports to Switzerland, as these have to unload at an Italian port.

Linseed oil 80% and fuel oil 20% is a mixture employed in Argentina to tide over the shortage in fuel oil.

Argentina's exportable surplus is officially estimated at 232,000,000 bus. wheat, and 38,000,000 bus. flaxseed.

Eire expects a large crop of wheat, oats and barley this year. A new order requires the police to collect crop information.

The Argentine pontoon America with 2,000 tons of wheat for Brazil was lost from its towing tug and ran ashore near Santa Marta Grande Cape.

Five steamers have been chartered for flaxseed from Argentina to the United States and the movement is expected to reach 300,000 bus. per week after Aug. 15.

Belgium announced July 5 it had paid in gold for 7,000,000 bus. of wheat to be delivered by Canada as soon as the war is over. The price was 90 cents per bushel.

Manufacturers of mixed feed in Great Britain have formed a syndicate known as Compro, Ltd. When a plant goes out of production the syndicate will pay the owners the expense of maintaining the plant in idleness.

Canada's carry-over of old crop wheat will be close to 660,000,000 bus. The new crop may reach 300 million bus. in Canada if rains are received in the dry sections of southeastern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan this week. Therefore, Canada is likely to start the new season with a supply of 960 million bus., or a probable surplus of 800 million.—Broomhall.

"Unsold stocks of wheat in Australia at July 1 totaled approximately 190 million bus. with no change in the slow rate of export. Australian consumption of wheat as stock feed continues and is estimated to be 1,750,000 bus. higher than at the same time last year. Weather conditions generally are poor with little or no rain or sub-soil moisture reserve except in northern New South Wales."—Cable from Canadian Trade Commissioner at Melbourne.

During the first four months of 1943 the Australian Wheat Board sold 30,000,000 bus. of wheat and unsold stocks on May 1 aggregated 207,000,000 bus. Wheat exports were lighter recently. A 20 per cent reduction in wheat acreage is expected due to manpower diversion and fertilizer scarcity. An increasing quantity of wheat is being sold to live-stock farmers at 62 cents per bushel bagged at port sidings, or 9 cents a bushel less than charged to millers.

The Argentine Ministry of Agriculture on July 1 advised farmers to sow as much wheat, flaxseed and sunflower seed as possible. The industrialists are informed that they will be provided with the grain necessary for their factories but that the State's finances are such that the present losses that it is at present incurring on these sales cannot be maintained and consumers of grain for fuel will have to pay the same price as the Government pays to the farmers.

The New Simplified B/L

A new simplified bill of lading combining, B/L, waybill shipping order and shipper's record all in one is being prepared by the Ass'n of American Railroads, following approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Its use is optional, the I.C.C. approval of July 12 permitting shippers to use up their supply of old forms.

It is a quadruple form in which the blank spaces are correlated so that by means of carbon paper when the top sheet—the B/L—is filled out, this exact information appears in proper spaces on the way bill, shipper order and shippers' memorandum record.

All four sheets go with the shipment to the local freight agent who receipts for the goods and returns to the shipper the B/L and the memorandum. The railroad agent then completes the way bills and the shipping order.

All papers relating to any shipment contain the same information.

Aid for Highway Transport

"The operating income of all carriers is distorted. Sums that should be ear-marked for deferred maintenance are subject to high income taxation. Altho the I.C.C. has recognized this problem for railroads in authorizing deferred maintenance reserves, the Treasury still insists on taxing reserves as profits. This amounts to a confiscation of capital.

"At a time when transportation facilities are under great strain to move supplies to the front, 200,000 trucks have stopped rolling due to man power difficulties, shortage of repair parts, rubber, rising costs and taxes. A more favorable attitude toward highway transport on the part of government is imperative. The trucking industry does not deserve to become the forgotten hero of the War.

"Part of the difficulty is due to the fact that there are people in Washington who seem intent on promoting a social revolution behind the smoke screen of war. They are using the war to redistribute the diminishing net wealth of the nation. But, it should be plain that you can't forever squeeze industry between fixed ceilings and rising floors, and win either the war or an American peace."—Samuel B. Pettengill, general counsel of the Transportation Ass'n of America.

Chicago Board into Barge Rate Case

The Transportation Department of the Chicago Board of Trade, altho interested in getting low rates that would draw grain to the market, had its hands tied in the matter of re-shipping rates by rail from Chicago on grain arriving by barge from river points south.

The directors of the Board of Trade at the suggestion of the Transportation Committee have instructed the Department to take such measures "as will protect the reshipping rates on all grains from the Chicago market whether the grains arrive in Chicago via rail or via water."

Hearings by the Interstate Commission on docket 4718 I and S will begin Aug. 16 on the reopened case.

When the eastern railroads four years ago undertook to raise the rate on barged grain the Transportation Department resisted until grain commission firms led by the late Jas. E. Brennan prevailed upon the directors to order the Department, of which J. S. Brown is manager, to support the position taken by the eastern railroads. In 1940 the directors directed the Department to withdraw from further participation in the case.

Now the five Chicago grain elevator firms handling barge grain will have the aid of their Transportation Department.

As conditions change the railroads may be quick to see that the profit of the eastern lines will lie in a reduced rate that gets the business away from the routes to the Gulf.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Little Rock, Ark.—Fire originating in an empty bin at the Niemeyer Milling Co. plant, 4800 Asher Ave., July 15, caused slight damage. However, considerable damage resulted when water reached sacked feed.—J. H. G.

CALIFORNIA

San Fernando Valley, Cal.—Sparks from a welder's torch are believed to have ignited grain dust into flames which burned thru the feed mill of the Taylor Milling Co. recently. Welders were working on a pipe in a large bin when there was an explosion and fire burst out thru the mill. Two of the 130 employees on the job at the time were seriously burned. Damage was estimated at \$50,000.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—A com'te representing exporters and shippers from the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, representatives of eastern feed dealers and the Canadian Wheat Board, recently met here with F. W. Presant, Feed Administrator, to work out plans for the movement of western grain for feed to eastern Canada.

Winnipeg, Man.—Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd., has purchased 14 country elevators, and 12 temporary grain annexes from Federal Grain, Ltd. These elevators, located in the western and northern areas of the province, boost the total number of country elevators owned and operated by Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd., to 212, and the number of annexes to 223. Total capacity of elevators and annexes is approximately 15,500,000 bus.

Fort William, Ont.—The increase of from 9 to 20 cent in wages for hourly men working in terminal grain elevators went into effect July 16. A level wage of 60c per hour now is being paid to all hourly men at the elevators. This is an increase of 10c per hour for shovelers, and an increase of 5c per hour for inside hourly men. In addition, elevators will continue to pay a cost of living bonus, at the highest level being paid in any industry in Canada. A conference is to be held soon to discuss changes in certain working conditions desired by the men.

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—John L. Dower, 75, for 14 years and until last June president of the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co., died in St. Joseph's Hospital early the morning of June 26, following a sudden two-day illness.

Denver, Colo.—Matthew C. Belan has been appointed manager in charge of mills and production of the 24 mills of the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co., Guy A. Thomas, president and general manager, announced recently. He will take up his new duties by Aug. 1. Mr. Belan recently resigned as general superintendent of the Commander-Larabee Milling Co., Minneapolis, a position he held for the past 15 years. Ralph W. Kelly, treasurer of the company and active in the grain department, has been elected to the board of directors. G. Gordon Jones has been placed in charge of purchasing of all mixed feed ingredients for the various feed mills operated by the company. Mr. Jones formerly was manager of the Longmont (Colo.) Flour Mills, a unit of the company, but will make his headquarters at the local general offices in his new work.

Denver, Colo.—Albert Wright, 76, one of the founders of the Denver Grain Exchange and formerly local manager for the Longmont Milling Co., and who had been owner of the Empire Feed & Fuel Co. for many years, died recently after a two months' illness.

Melina (Fort Lyon p. o.), Colo.—The Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co. has purchased the Melina hay mill from the Saunders Mills Co., of Toledo, O. The Saunders Mills Co. has been operating alfalfa mills at Big Bend and in Powers County at May Valley as well as at Las Animas. It is reported that the Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co. has or is expected to take over these mills also.

ILLINOIS

Colfax, Ill.—The Williams Grain Co. recently installed Calumet Cups in its elevator.

Radford, Ill.—A. V. Leach is manager of the Radford Grain Co., taking up his duties there last Feb. 9.

Bement, Ill.—Grove Fisher, manager of the Voorhies Co-op. Grain Co. for over nine years, resigned recently, effective July 10.

Metcalf, Ill.—W. E. Munson is new manager of the Cleveland Grain Co. He formerly was manager of the Savoy Grain & Coal Co. at Urbana.

Auburn, Ill.—The Shutt Grain Co. recently built a hay storage barn in the rear of the main office, replacing the one that burned early this year.

Lovington, Ill.—The Bowers Bros., who recently purchased the elevator property of the Lovington Grain Co., took over the place early this month.

Fullersburg (Hinsdale p.o.), Ill.—Graue's Mill in the Fullersburg forest preserve will soon start to grind grain again, Frank L. Bogan, president of the Forest Preserve commission, stated.

Hinsdale, Ill.—Frank Fenton Ladd, 63, president of the Northern Illinois Cereal Co. for the past 20 years, and a resident here for the last 18 years, died at his home June 27 after an illness of two years.

Griggsville, Ill.—T. B. Ball, former manager of the Standard Oil bulk station here, is new manager of the Griggsville Elvtr. Co. elevator, succeeding Arthur Bradshaw, who has been called into the armed forces.

Pierson, Ill.—The Pierson Grain & Supply Co. has redecorated and repainted its office and constructed a new driveway. By-spouts have been put in the elevator and it is planned to concrete the elevator basement.

Sidell, Ill.—The Sidell Grain Co. is building a new circular poured concrete grain storage bin 74 ft. high and 25 ft. in diameter. The bin will hold 27,000 bus. of grain. Work is being done by J. E. Reeser & Son.

Millstadt, Ill.—The Millstadt Milling Co. is considering installing 300 food lockers in the cooper shop building at the company's feed mill. Harvey Blatz, manager, stated the matter would be taken up at a special meeting of the stockholders.

Woodstock, Ill.—Lewis E. Belshaw has bought the plant of the Mid-West Feed Mills and is operating as the Farm Supply Co. The business was started at Rockford, Ill., by John F. Bullard, removed to Woodstock and now operating at Chicago. Mr. Bullard was formerly traveling representative of Drs. Hess & Clark and of the Albert Dickinson Co.

Irwin, Ill.—The Ferris Grain Co. is planning construction of a cylindrical concrete grain storage bin with capacity of 18,000 bus. The contractors, J. E. Reeser & Son, plan to start construction as quickly as preference rating is granted.

Arlington Heights, Ill.—Owner-manager of the Arlington Heights Roller Mills for more than 31 years, James Linder has turned his managerial duties over to his son-in-law, Alvin Popp. Mr. Popp has been associated with the company for the last six years.

Ashland, Ill.—Floyd Nordsiek, commissioner of highways of Arenzville Township, is new manager of the Ashland Farmers Grain Co. Mr. Nordsiek formerly was employed by the Arenzville Farmers Elevator before being elected commissioner this spring. He took over his new duties July 12.

Forest City, Ill.—John Pemberton, grain dealer, has retired from business after 65 years. He entered the business with his father and after 10 years took it over himself and has operated it for 55 years. The E. T. McFadden Grain Co. has leased the property and will continue operations.

Hoyleton, Ill.—The Clover Leaf Elvtr. Co. has received preference ratings to purchase materials for construction of two cylindrical concrete grain storage bins on which work will start this week. These bins will have capacity of 30,000 bus. of grain. J. E. Reeser & Son have the contract.

Creston, Ill.—E. H. Farley, owner of the Creston Grain Co., which has been under the management of Charles B. Lewis and his assistant, for the past 17 years, has sold the business to Herman Willms, well known farmer and supervisor of Dement Township. Present employees will be retained in the new firm.

Steward, Ill.—The Appellate Court July 10 affirmed a decision by the Lee County Circuit Court holding the directors of the Steward Co-operative Grain Co. not liable to a lessee of bins in the elevator whose 9,081 bus. of oats had been shipped out and sold by the manager of the company without permission of the owner, Lowell Hoyt & Co., who had leased the bins to earn storage charges by hedging. The manager, Claude V. Herrmann, sold the oats in August, 1939, and deposited the proceeds in the account of the Steward Co-operative Grain Co., which became insolvent and unable to pay Hoyt & Co. the value of the oats, \$2,724.06. The circuit court had given judgment against the manager.

Steward, Ill.—C. V. Herrmann, manager of the Steward Co-operative Grain Co., was cleared of the theft charge on which he was being tried in Judge Leon A. Zick's court at Dixon, when the judge instructed the jury to acquit him. By an unusual coincidence the testimony which resulted in Herrmann's acquittal came from Fred Conrad, farmer, complaining witness in the case. Conrad on cross examination testified he sold 3,297 bus. of corn at a price of 53c per bus. to the elevator company thru the manager Sept. 8, 1939. Conrad's statement raised the question of whether the transaction was a sale or bailment, and defendant's attorney at once made motion for a directed verdict of not guilty on grounds that an article which is sold cannot be stolen. Judge Zick sustained the motion on basis of Conrad's testimony. Herrmann was indicted along with seven directors of the company in the Lee County Circuit Court in January, 1941.

Dwight, Ill.—J. Q. McClintock of Chicago, representative of the Continental Grain Co., was guest speaker at the annual meeting of the Co-operative Allied Grain Dealers Corp., held in Morris Country Club recently. Officers elected were: President, W. H. Allen, Morris; vice-pres., George Mellen, Mazon; sec'y, R. A. McClelland, Dwight; treas., O. B. Robbins, Morris; directors: Frank Barkley, Yorkville; R. A. McClelland, Dwight; F. M. McCormick, Seneca, and O. B. Robbins, Morris.

CHICAGO NOTES

The rate of interest on advances on Bs/L for July has been set by the directors of the Board of Trade at 5 per cent per annum.

Frederick E. Hawley, 67, general superintendent of elevators for the Norris Grain Co. for 30 years, died July 15 in St. Bernard's Hospital. Mr. Hawley had been with the grain company for 50 years.

Wm. L. Lerch, who has been in the fire insurance business for 55 years and manager of the Underwriters Grain Ass'n for 13 years, has resigned, effective Aug. 1. He will be succeeded by C. E. Harbin, who came to the Chicago office of the Ass'n a year ago, after many years' service in the grain elevator department of the Minneapolis office of the Ass'n.

The Transportation Committee, after hearing presentations from representatives of the various interests in the Board of Trade, recommends that the directors of the Board instruct the Transportation Committee to take such measures thru the Transportation Department as will protect the reshipping rates on all grains from the Chicago market whether the grains arrive in Chicago via rail or via water, and that the inbound rail rates be adjusted on an interstate basis so that they will be entitled to the benefit of the reshipping rates east.

Smoke puffing around the edges of the galvanized iron covering of a window opening near the top of the cupola of the Mid-West Feed Mills, 140 West 65th St., was seen by a resident across the street who called the fire department at 5:40 Sunday evening, July 18. Breaking thru the front door the firemen saw the blaze burning brightly on the first floor at the elevator leg in the rear. Extinguishing the fire the men threw out the elevator belt and buckets attached. A small part of the belt was burned and the fire was confined to the leg, the casing of which was of wood part way up. Loss, \$3,000, principally by water; insured. The 2-story brick structure with concrete head house was formerly owned by Kirby Bros. and was bought a year ago by John F. Bullard, operating as Mid-West Feed Mills, not incorporated, turning out mineralized mixed feeds for the custom trade. The cause of the fire is a mystery, as the machinery was not operated that day and the electric wiring was intact. Several men working in the plant had left at 4 p.m.

William E. Henry, recently associated with the C.C.C. here, has joined the Norris Grain Co. as cash grain representative on the floor of the Chicago Board of Trade, in which he recently was admitted to membership. Mr. Henry for many years was connected with the Stanard Tilton Milling Co., St. Louis, and later with the J. F. Imbs Milling Co. there.

INDIANA

Auburn, Ind.—The Auburn Grain Co. installed a new one ton feed mixer with motor.—A. E. L.

Spencer, Ind.—The Rainbow Feed Store was sold by Rotha Sims, of Bloomfield, to Brown & Eller, of Mooresville.

Morgantown, Ind.—Morgantown Grain Co. reported a small amount of damage at its elevator from recent high winds.

Rockfield, Ind.—The Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has installed an additional one-ton feed mixer and corn cracker and grader.—A. E. L.

Greenfield, Ind.—Carl Harvey, who has been employed with the Hancock County Farm Bureau Co-op. Elevator as feed specialist, resigned recently.

Lapaz, Ind.—George Davenport, who has been manager of the A.A.A. for the past 10 years, has resigned that position and will manage the LaPaz Grain Co.

Walton, Ind.—Walton Elvtr. Co. is now installing a new 75 h.p. hammer mill which will be operated in conjunction with its present 50 h.p. hammer mill.—A. E. L.

Union City, Ind.—The former Pierce Elvtr. Co. plant now owned by M. A. Thomas is being tuned up and will shortly be equipped with modern feed mill equipment.—A. E. L.

Willow Branch, Ind.—C. C. Major of Carmel recently purchased the local elevator and will operate it personally under the name of the Willow Branch Feed & Grain Co.

Paoli, Ind.—The Paoli Milling Co., which has operated the flour mill and feed business in Paoli since 1905, with John J. Copeland as the senior member of the firm, has been sold to James Maddox, French Lick. Mr. Maddox, an experienced miller, owns a flour mill at Salem, and also is purchasing the French Lick mill, and will use all three mills as feed distributing centers. The production of flour was discontinued at the Paoli mill a few years ago, and feeds have been handled exclusively. A flour mill has been in operation at this location for almost a century. Before this firm acquired possession of the flour mill, it was owned and operated by Amos Stout, who purchased it during the late nineties of Capt. James F. Stucker. Mr. Maddox, the new owner, will remove all of the machinery to convert the Paoli mill into a feed distribution center. He has been connected in recent years with the Acme-Evans Milling Co. of Indianapolis.—W. B. C.

Washington, Ind.—The Feed Manufacturers Ass'n sponsored a meeting of feed agents, county agents and vocational agriculture teachers here July 13 when the feed conservation program was discussed.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New members recently enrolled by the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Inc., include the Master Feed & Supply Co., Tipton, and Ward Milling Co., Prairie Creek.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Losantville, Ind.—George A. Shirley, manager of the Wilson-Shirley Grain Co. elevator here, has left the U.S. with the Armed Forces. The local elevator, therefore, has been sold to J. E. Stephens who is managing the plant.—Wilson-Shirley Grain Co.

Middlebury, Ind.—J. P. Landis has sold to Samuel Penrick the mill and storage buildings on East Warren St. which he has owned for the last four years, using for popcorn storage. Mr. Penrick is associated with Bonneyville Mills and the Roseland Popcorn Co.

Carlisle, Ind.—The outer wall on the north side of the Gettinger & Jones elevator gave way early July 11, from the weight of thousands of bushels of grain stored there, and approximately 1,200 bus. of wheat spilled to the ground some 50 ft. below. The grain was recovered with little loss and repairs were made on the elevator.

Pennville, Ind.—D. W. Bender has sold his interest in the Pennville Milling Co. to Martin M. Fetters. Mr. Fetters, who has been with the milling company for the past 22 years is now in charge. Dan Engle is also associated with the milling company as part owner and will continue to supervise the elevator business of the company.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Freeman Bradford, traffic manager of the Indianapolis Board of Trade since March 18, 1938, has been elected general manager, a position that carries with it supervision of all departments of the association. Mr. Bradford before coming to Indianapolis was sec'y and traffic manager of the Sioux City (Ia.) Grain Exchange.—P. J. P.

Indianapolis, Ind.—An explosion in the concrete feed bin of the Acme-Evans Co. plant, North Blackford St. on the Belt Railroad, the night of July 23, caused a small amount of damage. Force of the explosion, believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion, blew the top off the manhole of the bin, which extends from the basement to the fourth floor, but no one fortunately was injured.—P. J. P.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Eugene Harrison Fuhrer, aged 79 years, president of the Fuhrer-Ford Milling Co., died at his home July 22, after an illness of several months. He is survived by the widow, Anna; Malcolm W. Fuhrer, sec'y-treas. of the Fuhrer-Ford Milling Co., and one daughter. Upon the organization of the Fuhrer-Ford Milling Co. in 1900 Mr. Fuhrer became sec'y and treas. In 1913 he became president. He was widely known for his civic activities and charities.—W. B. C.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New members recently enrolled by the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Inc., include the following: C. E. Bash & Co., Inc., Huntington; Slaughter Feed Store, Muncie; Harold Tharp, Fountain City (R. F. D.); Harry E. Marquis, Indianapolis; The Early & Daniel Co., Louisville; Schaefer Milling Co., Columbus; Aubrey & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Kent A. Lenzen & Son Co., Greencastle; White County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n, Chalmers; Chesterfield Grain Co., Chesterfield; Hartford Sallee, Indianapolis; Peters Feed Service, Brook.—Fred K. Sale, Sec'y.

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Lafayette, Ind.—The Indiana Feed Conservation Council held a meeting at Purdue University, July 22, with the heads of the poultry, hog and dairy departments to consider plans for substitute feed ingredients to help conserve the corn supply. The council is arranging to publish and send to feed dealers of the state suggested formulas that can be used to replace corn to a considerable extent with the new available supplies of new or old feeding wheat, oats and barley.

IOWA

Des Moines, Ia.—Ideal Sales Co., Inc., has changed its name to Boeke Feed Co., Inc.

Macedonia, Ia.—John Keys of Oakland has opened the Farmers Feed & Produce Co. here.

Marshalltown, Ia.—J. M. Douglass sold his retail feed and seed business to T. Harris Young.

Scranton, Ia.—G. L. Peterson, formerly of Woden, is new manager of the local Farmers Elevator.

Denison, Ia.—The Doud Milling Co. recently installed a new 40-h.p. motor to operate the elevator.

Klemme, Ia.—O. G. Whitcher is new manager of the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co.'s local elevator.

Sioux City, Ia.—The first section of the Sioux Soya Co.'s \$150,000 plant began processing early this month.

Wayland, Ia.—The Wayland Elvtr. Co. will build and equip an elevator, priorities for which have been approved.

Beaman, Ia.—Ennis C. Elliott, manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator, died of a heart ailment July 9.

Alexander, Ia.—Chris C. Shulte has sold his elevator interests to the Quaker Oats Co. and will give his attention to farming.

Rembrandt, Ia.—A modern feed mill is being constructed at the Farmers Co-op. Elevator. The building housing the plant is 50 x 80 ft. in size.

Ottumwa, Ia.—The Farm Service Division of General Mills, Inc., is now completely located in its new location, formerly the home of the Spry Bros. Grain Co.

Humeston, Ia.—A. L. Clevenger, operator of the Yorkshire Creamery, has purchased the former Woolis building and will use it for commercial feed storage.

Red Oak, Ia.—The Dannen Grain & Milling Co. has installed a new fast elevator leg which will more than triple the truck-unloading capacity for handling grain.

Estherville, Ia.—Construction of an annex to the Golden Sun Milling Co. mill is nearing completion. The two-story addition is 54 ft. long and 40 ft. wide.—F. E.

Woden, Ia.—G. L. Peterson recently resigned as manager of the Farmers Inc. Society elevator and has been succeeded by Roland Baumann. Lyle Smith is assistant manager.

Ida Grove, Ia.—An addition has been built onto the warehouse and office building of C. L. Lee & Sons, owners and operators of the Ida Grove Rendering works and feed business.

Otranto, Ia.—Priorities are being asked by the Otranto Grain Co. for the rebuilding of an elevator, destroyed by fire on May 14. D. J. Campbell is proprietor of the elevator.—F. E.

George, Ia.—Clarence Casjens is the new manager of the Farmer's Elvtr. Co. Mr. Casjens has been the bookkeeper for the company for some time. Richard Kruse is succeeding him in that capacity.

Clarksville, Ia.—The C. C. Green & Son Elevator was destroyed by fire kindled by lightning the night of July 16 along with two warehouses. The elevator had a capacity of 20,000 bus. of grain but only about 2,500 bus. were stored there at the time. Loss was estimated at \$10,000, with partial insurance.

Lake City, Ia.—Application has been filed with the W.P.B. by the Mighell Elvtr. Co. to rebuild its elevator which was destroyed by fire May 29. G. W. Mighell, manager estimated the loss at \$50,000.—F. E.

Pella, Ia.—The partnership of the firm, Geurts & Son Feed Mill, has been dissolved by the withdrawal of Catherine W. Geurts. The business hereafter will be conducted by F. W. A. Geurts as the Geurts Feed Mill.

Eagle Grove, Ia.—Ed Olson, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator at Woolstock for the past eight years, has been named manager of the newly organized Boon Valley Co-operative Processing Ass'n's soybean plant here.

Audubon, Ia.—A. B. Jensen of the Home Oil & Feed Co. has purchased the building formerly owned by Hansen & Larson north of his oil station, and is remodeling and repairing it for a sales and store room for feeds.

Dakota City, Ia.—Firemen were called for a second time within a few days to the site of the Dakota City mill recently, when fire started in the debris which had been smoldering since the building burned a week earlier.

Woolstock, Ia.—Taylor Hinton of Mondamin is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator, succeeding Ed Olson, who resigned to assume management of the newly organized soybean processing plant at Eagle River.

Martelle, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has dissolved as a stock company and re-organized as a co-operative elevator, effective July 1. The elevator company had operated for 25 years under the old set-up. C. K. Gordon is manager.

Algona, Ia.—Sargent & Co. are building a 40 x 60 ft. warehouse, two stories, to their present building. The upper floor will be used for oats cleaning. A new feed mixer has been installed with a capacity of 1,000 tons a week.

Des Moines, Ia.—Mrs. Frances Huddleston, sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n office for the last four years, has resigned and gone to California to be near her husband, Jack Huddleston, who is stationed at March Field.

Leland, Ia.—A new hoist was installed at the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator recently and other improvements made including the widening of the driveway and construction of new approaches. The company did approximately \$900,000 worth of business in the fiscal year ended May 25, with a net profit of about \$13,000. Dividends totaling \$4,500 were distributed to stockholders.

Clinton, Ia.—Clinton Products Co. is named as a plant site to include a live stock feed section as part of the war food administration new \$19,000,000 program to recover high protein livestock feed from waste residue at grain alcohol producing plants.

Bridgewater, Ia.—F. D. Gipple has purchased the Farmers Elevator and coal business, owned and operated by Ed Sulgrove. Possession will be given Aug. 1. E. C. Smith, who is manager, will remain in that position under the new ownership. Mr. Gipple will continue to operate a feed store at his present location.

Des Moines, Ia.—Carl F. Swanson was elected sec'y of the Des Moines Elvtr. Co. For the last two years he was assistant manager of the firm, coming here from Burlington, Ia., where he was manager of the Norris Grain Co. J. D. Kent is president and W. C. Fuller, vice-pres., and general manager of the company.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The Plymouth Processing Mills has purchased the elevator, boiler plant and office building of the Quaker Oats Co. at Central Ave. and First St. Gerhard Larson will manage the elevator. He has been in charge of the Rockwell City grain elevator and formerly managed elevators for the Davis Grain Co. The Plymouth Processing Mills manufactures soybean products. C. J. Simmons is the general manager.

Des Moines, Ia.—New members recently enrolled in the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n were: J. A. Behn, Battle Creek, Ia.; Don DeVoss, Cantril; France's Cherokee Hatchery, Cherokee; Glen D. Myers, Corning; L. W. Snyder Co., Corydon; A. R. Yeager Seed House, Fairfield; Fort Madison Feed & Seed Co., Fort Madison; Central Flour & Feed Co., Fort Dodge; Beatrice Creamery Co., Feed Division, Mystic; Poleson Feed & Supply Co., Palmer; Scotts Grain Co., Rockwell City; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Sibley; Farmers Lumber & Supply Co., Sioux City; K. P. Jolley, Waterloo, Ia.

Rock Valley, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently closed the biggest year in its experience. A net gain for the year of \$58,118.99, or profits almost five times the amount of the company's capital stock, was reported at the annual meeting. The company has only \$12,690 capital stock but a surplus of \$43,993.79, besides this year's undivided profits stated above. Grain handled amounted to 1,078,547 bus. The company made a gross commodity gain of \$71,151.68. Total sales amounted to \$1,927,174.13. Of this amount hog sales amounted to \$843,846.93. Owen Manning is manager.

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Spencer, Ia.—William R. Higgins, 81, known here and in Chicago in former years as an expert on grains and grain marketing procedure and a former member of the Chicago Board of Trade, died here July 8 following a lengthy illness.

Biggs, Ia.—A. F. Downes Grain Co. has closed the local grain elevator, which was owned and operated for many years by the late F. E. Abbey. Floyd Kilgore, Downes' manager, will be employed by H. H. Schweitzer in his coal and feed business.

Titonka, Ia.—Earl Wright, a former manager of the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. elevator, is returning here to take up that position again. He has been managing the company's elevator at Colo, which recently was sold. Carl Fenders, who was his assistant at Colo, will be his assistant here. O. G. Whitcher, who has been in charge here, is being transferred to Klemme.

Dubuque, Ia.—The Rooster Flour & Feed Mills, recently the scene of fire that destroyed the main section of the plant, have purchased the McFadden building and is occupying the new location. The mixing department of the old plant is being continued at its site and will not be transferred to the new location until new machinery is obtainable, an official of the company stated.

Manly, Ia.—Representatives of the new co-operative soybean plant met here recently to take further steps toward organization of the association. The company, according to present plans, will be incorporated for \$100,000. The name adopted is North Iowa Co-operative Processing Ass'n and its membership will be made up of co-operative elevators from this part of the state. The Rock Island Railroad has made available its brick store building and siding 300 ft. long, and a tract of land approximately 250 x 300 ft. for the plant. The group unanimously approved accepting the offer. It is planned to get the equipment as quickly as possible and make every effort to have the plant operating in time to handle this season's crop. Officers of the newly formed association, who will serve until the first annual meeting in October, are: Courtney Lawyer, Manly, pres.; Earl Dean, Mason City, vice-pres.; Joe Gallagher, Mason City, sec'y-treas.

KANSAS

Ryus, Kan.—The Light Grain & Milling Co. is enlarging its elevator, adding a large grain storage bin.

Lewis, Kan.—Charles Fossey was rehired as manager of the Lewis Co-operative Elvtr. Co. at its recent annual meeting.

Langdon, Kan.—John Cleveland Duncan, manager of the Geo. E. Gano Grain Corp. elevator, died recently following a lingering illness of a heart ailment.

Goodland, Kan.—Clyde C. Douglas, for nearly 30 years manager of the Equity Elevator, has resigned his position because of poor health and has been succeeded by Clarence Jarrett of Kanorado.

Hesston, Kan.—The Newton Milling & Elvtr. Co.'s new elevator, rebuilt to replace the one that burned last fall, is completed for the new crop and already in operation. William Hanke is in charge.

Gaylord, Kan.—W. J. Phetteplace of Smith Center recently sold his farm of 194 acres in the Reamsville vicinity and has purchased the Dannenburg Grain & Supply Co. here, taking immediate active charge of the business.

Arlington, Kan.—The Arlington Elvtr. Co. has built a new platform for its scale.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The C. D. Jennings Grain Co. will install at its terminal elevator here late in August the first automatic car unloader in this region. Machinery to be installed represents an investment of approximately \$50,000.

J. M. Allen of Decatur, Ill., was elected president of the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co., to succeed the late L. C. Shellabarger. He is a brother-in-law of the late Mr. Shellabarger and has been a member of the organization for the last 20 years. Mr. Allen is postmaster of Decatur.

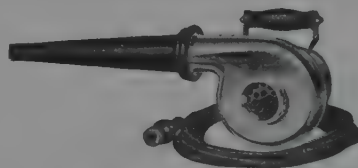
Salina, Kan.—B. K. Smoot, head of the Smoot Grain Co., was elected president of the Salina Board of Trade at the recent annual meeting. Grover M. Simpson of the Eberhardt-Simpson Grain Co., was named vice-pres. New directors elected include Orrin S. Dowse, A. T. Riley, Earl Lytal and J. J. Owens.

Wichita, Kan.—Gustav Ole Aws, 65, scale inspector for the Kansas grain inspection and weighing department, died at St. Francis Hospital July 16, following an attack of ptomaine poisoning. The passing of Mr. Aws is a particularly severe blow to the Kansas department as well as to the entire grain industry. He was a recognized authority on heavy capacity scales, especially hopper type grain scales. Mr. Aws was a native of Norway, emigrating to this country at an early age. His entire career was devoted to scale mechanics and inspections. Previous to his coming with the Kansas grain inspection and weighing department he had been identified with the Santa Fe Railroad for 20 years and with the Missouri grain department several years.

Lindsborg, Kan.—Officials of the Rodney Milling Co. paid tribute to three employees of long service with the plant recently when at a special program presented in the afternoon and followed by refreshments, each was presented with a gold watch engraved with his name and the date he began working for the mill. Simon A. Westman, who started work in the elevator of the Lindsborg Milling Co. 45 years ago and progressed from one position to another; Ludvig Peterson, who began work for the Lindsborg Milling & Elvtr. Co. July 11, 1918, and Joe Larson, who also started work at the Lindsborg mill in July, 1918, were the men honored. They have continued without interruption in employment at the mill during the various changes of ownership that have marked the years between. The Rodney Milling Co. has put in many improvements since purchasing the plant several years ago.

KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky.—Abraham Hite Bowman, former hay, grain and feed dealer, and later operator of the Bowman Transfer line, who died July 19, left an estate of \$201,996, according to will probated July 23.—A. W. W.



The Tornado Blower can quickly be converted into a powerful sprayer by attaching a one-gallon spray tank in place of the rubber nozzle. Will keep your plant or warehouse free of weevils, grain moths, etc.

"HEADQUARTERS" for Seed and Grain Testing Equipment

620 BROOKS BUILDING
CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

Corbin, Ky.—R. P. Samples, Jr., proprietor of the Stamper Feed, Plant & Seed Co., has moved the produce market to Fifth and Depot Sts.

Somerset, Ky.—The Robinson Milling Co. has completed a 50x70 ft. storage warehouse, of brick construction, to be used for wheat storage. A hammer mill will be installed in the basement.

Louisville, Ky.—Owen C. Widner, 53, employee of the Ballard & Ballard Co., died July 7 as a result of injuries received at the plant Apr. 30, when a switch engine coupled heavily with a car on the company siding in which Widner was working, causing a quantity of merchandise to fall on him.

Ludlow, Ky.—Motion of the Commercial Credit Corp., Maryland, for appointment of a receiver for the Big Four Mills was denied July 10 by Judge Joseph P. Goodenough in Kenton Circuit Court, Covington, Ky. The credit company, which had advanced money to the Big Four Mills on its accounts, filed suit for an accounting in May, 1942, at which time it asked that a receiver for the company be appointed. That request was denied, and a special receiver to collect accounts on which the credit company had advanced money to the mills was appointed. Later the credit company filed another motion for the appointment of a general receiver, charging that the Big Four Mills was insolvent. It was this motion that was overruled.

MARYLAND

Derwood, Md.—Fire in a choked elevator leg did considerable damage in the Derwood Mill about 9:00 p.m., July 9.

Baltimore, Md.—Plans to shut down are being formulated by many poultry feed mixers in the Maryland area because of lack of feed corn. Elster B. Copeland, executive vice-pres. of the Southern States Co-operative, Inc., announced.

MICHIGAN

Hamilton, Mich.—Lightning damaged the Hamilton Farm Bureau Elevator on June 25, causing minor loss.

Belding, Mich.—Mail addressed to Chickering Elevator has been returned by the post office marked "out of business."

Chelsea, Mich.—C. L. Athanson of Detroit is new sec'y of the Chelsea Milling Co. Mr. Athanson was traffic manager of the Henkel Flour Mills of Detroit for 17 years.

Caro, Mich.—Thomas Knaggs, employed on construction of the addition to the Caro Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. elevator, was knocked unconscious when he was struck over the eye by a plumb bob which fell from the top of the building. Knaggs was standing on the ground. The full force of the blow was broken when the bob struck a part of the building and glanced. He was taken to Caro Community Hospital where the bad cut over the eye was treated.

TORNADO BLOWERS

Blows and Sprays

TORNADO Blowers are the most powerful and durable portable blowers made. They are specially designed for heavy duty, commercial use. Dust and dirt are the cause of most motor burnouts, overheating and shutdowns. Why take chances when it is so easy to keep your motors and machinery clean? Available in 1/3, 3/5, and 1 HP sizes. Write for complete information. Prompt shipment.



Economy—
Efficiency
and
Dependability

SEEDBURO
EQUIPMENT COMPANY



Climax, Mich.—The Peck Feed and Grain Mill was destroyed by fire July 16, possibly caused by defective wiring. Charles Peck, owner, who had operated the mill for the past 12 years, placed the amount of loss at about \$6,000.

Richmond, Mich.—Thieves gained entrance to the Farmers Elevator office recently by pushing thru a rear door, and took more than \$500 in currency. The burglars made a hole in the side of the safe and took the money, leaving checks, coins and valuable papers scattered about.

Tecumseh, Mich.—Three hundred and sixty kernels of wheat planted in 1940 by Perry Hayden, local miller, at the beginning of a six-year wheat tithing project for Friends Church, have multiplied to an estimated 26 bus. with the third cutting of the crop on an acre of Henry Ford land.

Lowell, Mich.—C. H. Runciman, well known bean dealer and grain man, entertained 125 elevator operators from all sections of the state at Cascade Hills Country Club recently. Professor Howard C. Rather, Michigan State College crop expert, was present and addressed the men. Other speakers were A. B. Love, M.S.C., specialist; M. B. McPherson former state tax commissioner; Wallace Templeton, Chicago; A. L. Riedel of Saginaw, elevator executive and advisor to the Chicago army quartermaster office; Harry C. Clowes, Washington, an official of the fruits and vegetable division of OPA; William P. Smith of Washington, D. C. attorney for the Michigan elevator men; and James Hayes, Michigan State College specialist. Arrangements for the meeting were in charge of L. E. Osmer, sales manager for the Runciman Co. During the meeting, Lewis B. Ayres of Lowell, bean buyer for Runciman, was commended for his 25 years' service with the company.

MINNESOTA

Watson, Minn.—Jerome Olson is the new manager of the Farmers Elevator.

Alvarado, Minn.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. plans to install a new feed grinder.

Currie, Minn.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. recently purchased the Riodan Feed Mill.

Stephen, Minn.—The Stephen Grain Co. elevator sustained heavy damage from high winds July 12.

Alvarado, Minn.—The Independent Grain Co. elevator was badly damaged by high winds July 12.

Redwood Falls, Minn.—The Supersweet Co. has leased the Moe Building on Mill St. for storage.

Milroy, Minn.—Work has started on the new feed mill for Cargill, Inc., to be built near its elevator.

New Prague, Minn.—Frank Crushing has been transferred here from Wabasha by the International Milling Co.

Wabasha, Minn.—Mr. Lindberg of Minneapolis has replaced Frank Cushing as manager of the International Milling Co. mill.

Rustad, Minn.—Trygve A. Loseth, manager of the Farmers Elevator, and Miss Marcell Ryen of Moorhead were married recently.

Heron Lake, Minn.—A six per cent dividend on stock was declared at the annual meeting of the Farmers Co-operative Elevtr. Co.—F. E.

Morgan, Minn.—The Potter Grain & Fuel Co. is remodeling the west half of its large corn crib, constructing it into a feed storage room.

Cook, Minn.—Plans have been announced for the construction of a warehouse and seed elevators by the State of Minnesota here.—F. E.

Bloomington, Minn.—Leslie Jensen, who has been employed in the Campbell mill for the past year, has accepted a position as helper in the Farmers co-operative elevator.

Green Valley, Minn.—H. J. Frisch, who has been manager of the Peavey Elevator at LeCenter for several years, has been transferred to a position with the local elevator.

Pitt, Minn.—Plans are being made for the rebuilding of a warehouse belonging to the Northern Farmers Co-operative Exchange which was destroyed by fire in April.—F. E.

Karlstad, Minn.—Fred Craik, recently with the Kellogg Grain Co. at Hallock, Minn., is new manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevators here, taking over his new duties July 6.

New York Mills, Minn.—The Mill Elevator, closed for a time, will reopen soon, Ed Hintsala, who leased the plant, stated. Repairs are being made. Everet Matti will be in charge of the elevator.

Olivia, Minn.—Work has started on razing of the Osborne-McMillan elevator in preparation for the construction of a new building. The new structure will be built this summer, Dick Empey, manager, announced.—F. E.

Avoca, Minn.—Contract for building the 32,000-bu. elevator of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. for which priorities have been granted was awarded the T. E. Ibberson Co. The elevator replaces the one that burned Feb. 1.—F. E.

Revere, Minn.—P. A. Pederson, who has been manager of the Farmers Elevator for 30 years, resigned that position recently. He was elected to the board of directors at the annual meeting. Mr. Pederson had bought grain here for over 40 years.

Danube, Minn.—The Danube Farmers Elevtr. Co. announced net profit of \$25,121.79 for the past year. The figures represented the profits from both the elevator and oil departments. Charles Henderickson of Seaforth is the new manager. His assistant is Roy Goldhamer.

Worthington, Minn.—Dismantling of the old gas plant by the Honeyeard Products Co. of Cedar Rapids, Ia., is making progress. The building is being altered for a soybean plant. Footings for the storage elevator to be constructed from the old gas holder have been set.

Lake Wilson, Minn.—J. W. Erickson recently resigned as manager of the Lake Wilson Co-operative Lumber & Grain Ass'n lumber yard and Willis Godfrey was named as manager for both the elevator and lumber yard. Mr. Godfrey has been in charge of the elevator for the last three years.

St. Paul, Minn.—Work has started on alterations of the feed mill of the Victory Milling Co. at 63 East Chicago street. The alterations include the building of a concrete block foundation under the feed mill; general repairs to the interior and improvements to increase the loading and unloading capacity.—F. E.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—The Petersen Grain & Seed Co. suffered loss from water when its roof was badly damaged by high winds July 12. Other Minnesota grain companies reporting small amounts of damage from recent high winds were: Leslie Welter, warehouse, Hawley; Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co., Jasper; Leslie Welter, warehouse, Glyndon; Hubbard & Palmer Co., Mountain Lake and Odin; Argyle Co-op. Whse. Ass'n, Argyle.

Morgan, Minn.—Harvey Vang is new manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. elevator, succeeding B. F. Bertrand, who resigned after 22 years' service. Mr. Vang had been assistant to Mr. Bertrand for the past few years.

Wayzata, Minn.—Frank M. Rosekrans, Jr., who has been in the feed jobbing business in Minneapolis for several years, has purchased the Star-key Store and will take possession Aug. 1. The store is equipped with a one-ton mixer. A general retail business in feeds, groceries, seeds, garden tools and some dry goods is carried on. Mr. Rosekrans will continue his jobbing business from here.

Jackson, Minn.—Tom Matyas, who has managed the Matyas Grain Co. since the elevator was built about two years ago, disposed of his interests to Geo. H. Lenaberg of Fergus Falls. In the deal stock owned by Ray Patterson, of Minneapolis, also was sold to Mr. Lenaberg, who, with H. F. Peters of Willmar, are now sole owners of the local grain concern. Martin G. Johnson, who has been employed by Mr. Matyas, will continue in the employ of the new owners.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Work has begun on the alterations of the elevator of Cargill, Inc., 36th St. and Dight Ave., South. The alterations, which will include the rebuilding of bridges for conveyors, will cost about \$3,500.—F. E.

A. B. Carver, superintendent of the Buffalo (N.Y.) Flour Mills Corp., has succeeded M. C. Belan as general superintendent for the Commander-Larabee Milling Co. He will continue to reside in Buffalo for the time being.

Included in the alterations in progress at Priority Mills plant is construction of an addition to the concrete elevator, adding 20 ft. in height, of reinforced concrete construction. It is to be completed by Sept. 1. McKenzie-Hague-Simmons Co. has the contract.

Philip S. Duff has been elected sec'y of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., succeeding the late William H. Morris. J. M. Chilton, head of the grain department, and R. W. Goodell, president of the Commander-Larabee Milling Co., have been added to the directorate.

A suit has been brought in the federal court at Wilmington, Del., by Quaker Oats Co., Chicago; Best Foods, Inc., New York; National Oats Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia.; and Northern Illinois Cereal Co., Lockport, Ill., against General Mills, Inc., alleging unfair competition in the use of "Cheerioats" as a trade name. The suit asks that General Mills, Inc., be restrained from using the name, and also asks an accounting of profits and damages. Among the allegations in the suit are that General Mills, Inc., advertises "Cheerioats" as having the nutritional values of oats or oatmeal, but the product is not oats or oatmeal and does not have the same or all of the nutritional values of oatmeal. Harry A. Bullis, president of General Mills, Inc., says: "Cheerioats" is a product consisting of 75% ground oatmeal, 20% corn and rye flours and 5% malt, sugar and other flavoring ingredients. The labels, advertising and promotion material on this product have always indicated exactly what the product is."

MISSOURI

Monett, Mo.—The Whitlock-Lines Elevator was damaged severely by fire on July 5.

Fairfax, Mo.—The Fairfax Grain Co. elevator has been sold to the Geiger & Graham Grain Co. of St. Joseph.

Independence, Mo.—E. J. Long has been elected vice-pres. of the Waggoner-Gates Milling Co., and will be in charge of sale.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Governor Forrest C. Donnell on July 14 signed a bill raising the pay of weighers, samplers and helpers in the state grain warehouse department from \$1,500 to \$1,800 a year.—P. J. P.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

CHICAGO, ILL.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

St. Joseph, Mo.—Fred Bray, 48, suffered a compound fracture of the left leg the morning of July 16 when the member became caught in the cable on the electric grain shovel at the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. elevator on Lake Blvd.—P. J. P.

St. Louis, Mo.—For six months to June 30 National Oats Co. had net income of \$110,123 or \$1.10 per share, as against \$31,916 in the same period of 1942 and \$50,671 in the six months of 1941. Figures are after normal income taxes and surtax. For the full year 1942 company earned net of \$1.52 per share against \$1.51 in 1941.—P. J. P.

Springfield, Mo.—Robert M. Pease, West Plaines, Mo., has been appointed manager of the Springfield Flour Mills, sole Missouri unit of the Colorado Milling & Elevator Co. Mr. Pease, until two years ago manager of the Kansas City office of the Missouri milling properties of the Dixie-Portland Flour Co., has been living at West Plaines where his family has for many years been interested in a flour mill, which recently was converted into a feed plant. H. B. Lilly, who has been manager of the local mill, will continue in the service of the company at another point.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

The Nebraska Farmers Union will operate a co-operative grain commission company on the Kansas City Board of Trade, M. L. Robb of the union has been elected to membership in the Exchange.

May Way Mills, Inc., feed manufacturer, has established its offices and research offices in the New York Life Bldg. to permit expansion of production at the mill at Third and Broadway Sts. in which the facilities have been located.

W. E. Maher has opened an office in the Board of Trade Bldg. for Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane. Mr. Maher was elected to membership in the Board of Trade on transfer from J. E. Murphy. Joseph P. Henican, Jr., also of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, also was elected to membership in the Board on transfer from E. O. Bragg. Mr. Bragg was one of the oldest members of the Kansas City Board of Trade.

The Kansas City Board of Trade has purchased the building which it formerly occupied at Eighth and Wyandotte Sts. for \$50,000. The purchase, made thru the building committee of the Exchange of which Wallace C. Goffe is chairman, followed failure of the committee to agree on terms for renewal of the occupancy of the present building beginning Jan. 1, 1945, when the Board's lease expires. It is planned to spend \$100,000 or more in improving the former home, from which the Board moved in 1925, if decision is finally reached to move from the present building.

MONTANA

Custer, Mont.—Mrs. Alta Graham Roderick of Orchard Homes will operate the local elevator.

Sidney, Mont.—David H. Fulton, 74, manager of the Farmers Merc. Elevator since 1920, died July 4.

Lewistown, Mont.—A small amount of damage was sustained at the Farmers Elevator from recent high winds.

Glasgow, Mont.—A customer drove into the driveway door of the Russell-Miller Mfg. Co. elevator recently with considerable damage to the door.

Winifred, Mont.—Hugh Anderson has resigned as manager of the Montana Elevator Co. elevator and has been succeeded by Nels O'Leary.

Four Buttes, Mont.—D. E. Roberts, former manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator at Rollins, is new manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator and Bulk plant here.

Townsend, Mont.—The Townsend flour mill machinery has been sold to E. H. Beer & Co. of Baltimore, Md. The mill building, now partially used for grain storage, will be left intact for the present.

Chinook, Mont.—The Milk River Elevator & Milling Co. will construct a feed warehouse on the Great Northern right-of-way, west of its present elevator. It also has purchased a part of the O'Hanlon warehouse, the major part of which was sold to Guy Riggan of Harlem.

Roundup, Mont.—L. H. Palmer, formerly manager of the Maddock (N.D.) Farmers Grain Co., is operating the elevator of the Roundup Elevator Co. he recently purchased from I. F. Anderson in conjunction with the elevators at Musselshell and Delphia, Mont., included in the transfer.

Circle, Mont.—George Lindgren resigned as head of the local Occident Elevator after having been employed there since 1934. Mr. Lindgren is quitting the grain business and plans to leave with his wife for California. Byron Dennis, who has been a supervisor of the A.A.A. program, took over as operator.

NEBRASKA

Laurel, Neb.—A new feed grinder has been installed at the W. C. Peck feed elevator.

Milford, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Elevator recently installed new Calumet Cups.

Dixon, Neb.—Albert P. Myers has purchased the Frank J. Hopkins elevator.

Fullerton, Neb.—The Farmers Union Elevator has reopened for business with E. E. Agnew as manager.

Josselyn (Overton p.o.), Neb.—General Mills, Inc., recently installed an alfalfa dehydrating plant here.

Sutton, Neb.—The Sutton Co-operative Grain Co. has remodeled its driveway and repaired the dumps at its elevator.

Royal, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n recently installed a Bender Electric Truck Hoist in its elevator driveway.

Wakefield, Neb.—Alvin Oberg, 28, at one time employed at the Farmers Union Elevator, died at his home in Wayne July 8.

Crete, Neb.—Joseph R. Braun, 70, former employee of the Crete Mills for 22 years and an invalid for the past 11 years, died July 12.—P. J. P.

Wilber, Neb.—Charles Schupbach, 67, manager of the Farmers Elevator since July 1, 1919, died at Veterans' Hospital, Lincoln, July 7, of a heart ailment.

Pawnee City, Neb.—Edward Kenney of Wetmore, Kan., has been named manager of the Continental Grain Co. elevator, succeeding F. L. Lindbloom, resigned.

Inland, Neb.—An overloaded bin at the Inland Elevator burst recently, and several hundred bushels of wheat ran out on the ground. The grain was salvaged with little loss resulting.

Bladen, Neb.—Harold Boom, former manager of the Blue Hill Grain Co. and more lately employed in Hastings, has returned to Bladen and is employed in the office of the Bladen Grain Co.

Woodlawn (Malcolm p.o.), Neb.—August Arrigo, 66, farmer living northwest of Lincoln, sustained injuries to his back and left side and four broken ribs when he lost his balance and fell into an elevator pit at the local elevator. He was removed to St. Elizabeth Hospital, Lincoln, where his condition was said to be as good as could be expected.

Ord, Neb.—The Saunders Mills, Inc., of Toledo, O., is considering establishing an alfalfa mill here. Both dehydrating and sun cure equipment would be installed in the plant, a representative of the company here looking over the location, stated.

Fremont, Neb.—Pete Marr has taken possession of the former Updike Grain Corp. properties here and at Mercer, which he purchased recently, effective July 1. He will conduct a complete grain business, adding this line to its coal and soybean processing business.

Humboldt, Neb.—Elton Marshall, an employee of the O. A. Cooper Co. Mills, suffered a sprained hip, leg and back and a severe cut on one arm when a ladder put up against a grain car slipped, causing him to fall from the ladder ten feet to a cement slab. His arm caught on the car door in the fall.

Omaha, Neb.—James E. Vaughn has been appointed local manager for Cargill, Inc., taking over his new duties July 6. Mr. Vaughn for the last several years until he resigned recently was assistant manager of M. F. A. Grain & Feed Co., Kansas City. Mr. Vaughn is an applicant for membership on the Board of Trade and will act as grain buyer and seller on the trading floor of the Exchange.

NEW MEXICO

Portales, N. M.—The Portales Milling Co. has released its lease on the local Farmers Elevator after three years and the plant has been leased to Leo Potishman of Fort Worth, Tex. Clarence Worley of the Portales Milling Co. stated the firm has plans to build an additional elevator to handle its grains. Mr. Potishman is president of the Transit Grain & Commission Co. of Fort Worth. He said the elevator will be operated as the Portales Grain & Seed Co., and will open for business as soon as organization details have been completed.

NEW YORK

Walker, N. Y.—Minor damage was reported at Corbett Bros. Mill as the result of recent high winds.

New York, N. Y.—John J. Hoyer, head of the Hoyer Cereal Co., and for many years connected with the flour and cereal distributing trade here, died of a heart attack the night of July 5. Mr. Hoyer had been in good health.

NORTH DAKOTA

Minto, N. D.—A recent wind storm ruined 14 metal grain storage tanks.

Vashti, N. D.—The windows in the Lee Dodge Elevator were blown out by high winds July 12.

Walden, N. D.—The roof of the Walden Elevator Co. elevator was damaged by high winds July 12.

Antler, N. D.—The Co-operative Grain Co. elevator, operated by W. R. Ballance, burned to the ground July 6.

Minto, N. D.—Considerable damage was done to the roof of the Grain Growers Co-op. Elevator July 12 by high winds.

Linton, N. D.—Ted Dietrich was renamed manager of the Farmers Elevator at the company's recent annual meeting.

Valley City, N. D.—The Russell-Miller Mfg. Co. was awarded a war contract calling for 3,300 tons of grits for grain alcohol to be used in the manufacture of synthetic rubber and high explosives.

KEN CLARK GRAIN CO.		
ST. JOSEPH, MO.		
CONSIGNMENTS		
SERVICE	SECURITY	SATISFACTION

Peak, N. D.—The He-Line Elevator Co. elevator closed July 6. The reopening date will be announced later by Dewey Miller, purchaser.

Portal, N. D.—D. K. Hawbaker recently sold the Independent Elevator, of which he was sole owner, to George Backus of Kenmare.

Anamoose, N. D.—The Aylmer Grain Co. recently was admitted to membership in the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota.

Mott, N. D.—The Mott Mill & Elvtr. Co. recently was admitted to membership in the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota.

Cathay, N. D.—The J. C. Miller elevator burst when the foundation gave way, and 10,000 bus. of wheat spilled on the ground. Most of the grain was salvaged.

Fargo, N. D.—Jamieson & Co. of Minneapolis, which operates a grain stock and bond brokerage branch business in the Black building, has moved its offices back to room 316.

Adrian, N. D.—The Adrian Equity Elvtr. Co. will install a new No. 2532 Carter Cleaner in its plant this year, to help handle the prospective bumper crops. Elmer R. Luedtke is manager.

La Moure, N. D.—The Farmers Union Grain Co. voted to increase its authorized common voting stock from \$15,000 to \$40,000. R. G. Herman was renamed manager and Carl Neverman ass't manager.

Portland, N. D.—Handling almost a million bushels of grain, the Farmers' Union Elvtr. Co. of Portland had one of the best seasons in its 28 years during 1942, making a net profit of \$35,148.17, according to Mgr. Harry E. Lena-burg.

Lisbon, N. D.—The Carter Elevator, now under the management of W. L. McGee and A. T. Hilden, has a complete new concrete foundation under the main building. The roof has been reshingled and repairs have been made to the pit.

Selfridge, N. D.—W. E. Kurlle of McLaughlin recently purchased the local elevator which has been operated by the Farmers Union. A new 20-ton scale is being installed and other improvements will be made. The warehouse, which was damaged some months ago, will be repaired.

Northwood, N. D.—The Northwood Equity Elevator reported it had handled a little less than a million bushels of grain during the past year. A stock dividend of 8 per cent was declared as well as liberal patronage dividends at the recent annual meeting. William Lee is manager-buyer.

Berea, N. D.—An extensive repair job on our elevator has been completed by the T. E. Ibberson Co. We had the foundation re-inforced, cupola raised, new leg and belt and new spouting put in thruout. Our plant now is in A-1 shape to handle the coming crop.—Berea Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Hanks, N. D.—The C.C.C. received bids until noon July 27 for sale of two elevators of approximately 65,000 bus. capacity, appurtenant buildings and machinery and equipment, said sale subject to and reserving the rentals under a lease with the Occident Elvtr. Co., Minneapolis, expiring July 31.

Rolla, N. D.—The Farmers Grain Co. has leased the former St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. properties for one year commencing July 1. John J. McLaughlin was elected assistant manager of the grain company and will be in direct charge of operation of the leased property. M. E. Poyzer is manager of the company.

Fairdale, N. D.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator is celebrating 25 years of service. Averaging 181,065 bus. a year, there has been a net profit of \$173,676.44 or an average of \$6,957.06 per year. Stock dividends in the amount of \$21,630.00 or an average of \$865.20 per year had been paid. In addition, the elevator has paid to its patrons as patronage dividends the sum of \$134,767.71, or an average of \$5,390.71 per year. During its entire 25 years of existence the elevator has been managed by Martin Arneson.

Willow City, N. D.—Arthur Aamodt was re-named elevator manager at the annual meeting of the Farmers Elevator. H. S. Haaland is general manager.

Gardner, N. D.—The Farmers Grain Co. of Grandin recently purchased the elevators belonging to Gardner Grain Co. and to Peavey Elevators and will operate the elevators in connection with their Grandin Elevator, giving the company a total storage capacity of approximately 250,000 bus. F. E. Cormack is vice-pres. and manager. R. F. Gunkelman of Fargo is sec'y-treas. of the company.

Burt, N. D.—The Birdsall Elevators reported minor damage resulting from recent high winds. Other North Dakota grain firms also reporting property losses incurred as the result of recent high winds were: J. K. Miller, elevator, Cathay; Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Chaffee; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Woods; Russell Miller Mfg. Co. Golve, hail damage; Niagara Elvtr. Co., elevators No. 1 & No. 2, Niagara; Farmers Union Elvtr. Co., elevator No. 1, Portland; Hubert Grain Co., elevator, Powell. In each instance the loss was small.

OHIO

Jeromeville, O.—High winds did a small amount of damage at Jeromeville Mills recently.

Massillon, O.—The Buckeye Cereal Co. will not rebuild the flour and feed mill that burned here June 18.

West Manchester, O.—The Elmer L. Kimmel Exchange elevator filled with newly-threshed wheat, burned July 17, the loss estimated at \$50,000.

Attica, O.—The Heabler & Heabler elevator has been sold to the Medina Farmers Exchange Co., owned by Fred and Albert Snyder, former Attica residents.

Defiance, O.—A dried Whey processing plant has been installed in a portion of the Toledo Edison Co.'s former steam generating plant and processing will start about Oct. 1.

Lewisburg, O.—A three pound wedge was fed into the hammer mill with a batch of corn at the C. B. McKee & Son plant recently, badly damaging the mill. Several days were required to make repairs.

Brice, O.—J. H. Motz, founder of the Motz-Cook Grain Co., with his partners and employees and their families celebrated the 50th anniversary of the company with a big picnic at Hempy's Grove July 4.

Cecil, O.—The Doud Grain Co. reported its warehouse roof was damaged by recent high winds.

Columbus, O.—Weisheimer Bros. Flour Mill will construct a \$3,000 one-story addition to its flour mill.

Painesville, O.—The A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. has awarded contracts to the H. K. Ferguson Co. to increase the soybean processing capacity of its local plant. Processing equipment will be installed in existing buildings.

Springfield, O.—We have purchased the Springfield plant of the Stratton Grain Co. and are installing a soybean processing plant here which we expect to have in operation this fall.—The Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n.

Defiance, O.—We have just succeeded in having the wage and hour suit against the West Alexandria (O.) Coal & Grain Co. thrown out of the Federal Court at Dayton, O., on account of their exemptions.—C. S. Latchaw, sec'y, Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n.

McComb, O.—We recently installed three new Steinlite Moisture Testers and are planning to build an elevator here just as soon as conditions will permit. It will replace our old one which is getting in bad shape.—The McComb Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, C. B. George, mgr.

Fostoria, O.—Taxes as applied to the country grain dealer was one of the leading topics discussed at the meeting of grain and feed dealers held here July 21, sponsored by the Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n. Competent men were on hand to answer all questions. Problems involved in raising the wages of elevator employees also were discussed.

Columbus, O.—John T. Brown, Director of Agriculture, has called a meeting of grain and feed dealers and feeders here for Friday, July 30, 10:30 a. m. to draft a protest to Ohio representatives in Congress against feeders of other states being subsidized on soybean meal and Ohio elevator operators being forbidden to pay over the ceiling for corn.

Plain City, O.—Max Latham of Latham & Nau, local grain elevator operators, believes the "good neighbor" policy, like charity, begins at home. When he heard that John Ballard and son, E. L. Ballard, farmers one mile north of here, had 40 acres of hay in imminent danger of spoiling for lack of help to get the hay crop baled, he took his elevator crew to the Ballard farm after closing hours at the elevator, and, with the Ballards, they all worked until midnight two nights, completing the job.



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Milford Center, O.—The Union County Farm Bureau Co-operative has purchased the Milford Center Mill from W. A. Harris. The Farm Bureau plans to operate the plant as a feed store and will not continue the manufacture of flour. The flour mill will be dismantled.

Berwick, O.—Judgment recently was granted against the Berwick Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co. in Common Pleas Court in connection with suit of Stephen Clouse against the elevator company and others. Clouse was given judgment for \$250 claimed in the suit and also for \$1,286 on a judgment lien he held against the company. Sale of the Elevator Co. was ordered to pay the judgments.

Willshire, O.—The Willshire Co-operative sold its holdings to Thomas Burk and others of Decatur, Ind., who took possession of the business under the name of Willshire Grain & Supply Co. The business will be conducted as an independent concern under the personal direction and management of Mr. Burk. He has been associated with his father, Sim Burk, in the conduct of the Burk Elvtr. Co. elevator in Decatur, Ind., for the past five years.

OKLAHOMA

Hobart, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n recently installed a Bender Electric Truck Hoist in its elevator.

Granite, Okla.—Frank Kouri, operator of the Farmers Elevator, has installed a new and modern truck lift at the elevator.

Kingfisher, Okla.—Burrus Mill is preparing to go into full production in the grinding of feed wheat, I. E. Larrabee, manager, stated.

Big Cabin, Okla.—J. T. Haney, Jr., has returned from Indiana and has purchased the J. T. Haney & Son Hay & Grain Co. He formerly was connected with the concern.

Okarche, Okla.—The Borelli Hardware Co. of which Francis Borelli, Jr., is manager, is erecting an elevator on lots east of the company's warehouse, to be 32 x 40 ft., of wood construction. It will be used for storage of mung beans and for cleaning and storing seed.

Alva, Okla.—King P. Aitken, vice-pres. and manager of the Alva Roller Mills, has been elected president of the board of the new Alva Public Terminal Elevator Co., which will finance and build a 1,000,000-bu. elevator here as soon as plans are completed. Mr. Aitken continues in his present position with Alva Roller Mills, a subsidiary of Flour Mills of America, Inc.

Pawnee, Okla.—Kline Riddle, formerly of Morrison, has his new elevator near completion. The business will operate as the Pawnee Grain Co. Mr. Riddle is an experienced elevator man, having operated the elevator at Morrison for many years. The local elevator has been built of wood and finished with an attractive false brick siding. It has been built into the side of the cement building and will have the grinding machinery in the basement.

Waurika, Okla.—Frank Groseclose, who has been in the grain business here for years, associated with his father, the late M. C. Groseclose, and since the latter's death in charge of the business himself, has been appointed associate marketing specialist for the Food Distribution Administration in the grain products statistical branch, and has gone to Washington, D. C. The job is under civil service and carried no draft deferment with it. Frank is classified in A-1.

Sentinel, Okla.—The Reiter Grain Co. has been sold to Adair-Morton Grain Co. of Wichita, Kan., operators of several elevators in this section of Oklahoma, and who, for the past six years, have operated a local elevator. Following the death of D. J. Reiter last August, Mrs. Reiter and her two sons, Henry and Malcolm Reiter, have operated the business. No change will be made in the personnel of the elevator under the new ownership, Malcolm Reiter having been employed by them to manage the elevator.

El Reno, Okla.—The Waldo Alfalfa Milling Co. has been incorporated.—P. J. P.

Shawnee, Okla.—The National Labor Relations board recently directed that an election be held within thirty days among certain employees of the Shawnee Milling Co., to decide whether they desire Local 21987, United Grain Processors, to represent them in collective bargaining. The board's order came after a hearing in Shawnee June 8 on a petition of the union, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, at which the company urged dismissal of the union's request on the ground that it came less than a year after a board conducted election among its employees in which the union lost.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Moses Lake, Wash.—The Cold Storage Co. recently built a feed room addition.

Harrington, Wash.—The United Grain Growers Elevator sustained a small fire loss on July 13.

Fairfield, Wash.—Henry Treede, 88, president of the Farmers Alliance Warehouse & Elvtr. Co., died recently.

Colfax, Wash.—R. H. Sutherland has installed a new Bender Worm Gear Type Electric Lift in his elevator.

Spokane, Wash.—The A. S. Fetterman Co. recently installed a Bender Electric Worm Gear Type Hoist in its elevator.

Washtucna, Wash.—The Washtucna Grain Growers recently purchased the warehouses owned and operated by Frank Hurst.

Whitman (Prosser p.o.), Wash.—E. W. Fry, Prosser, Wash., has sold his local 55,000-bus. capacity elevator to Geo. W. Smith & Sons.

Colfax, Wash.—Fred Eisinger closed the business which he has operated for the past eight years as the Colfax Produce Co., selling the stock to the Colfax Grain & Feed Co.

Worley, Ida.—Ingman Daniels sold his interest in the Daniels & Mills elevator to B. Goldman and Frank Fonder of Rockford. They plan to put in pea processing equipment.

Sheridan, Ore.—The Sheridan Grain Co. has laid a new floor in its warehouse and improved the underpinning piers and foundation under the building. A new cleaning machine has been installed.

Edwall, Wash.—F. F. Wollenberg, for many years manager of the Edwall Grain Growers, Inc., has retired from the firm and is living in Ritzville. Mrs. Hazel Strauss has succeeded him as manager.

Pullman, Wash.—Pullman Grain Growers, large grain co-operative more than doubled its best previous year by handling more than \$3,000,000 business during the past year, directors were informed by Mgr. Hoard Hughes.—F.K.H.

Seattle, Wash.—Gordon T. Shaw was elected president of the Seattle Grain Exchange on July 14; C. W. Nelson, vice-pres.; A. W. Anderson, sec'y; D. G. Hughes, treas. New trustees: D. G. Hughes, C. W. Nelson, J. S. Harper.

Portland, Ore.—The state grain inspection department is making plans to put into effect inspection of barley at Klamath Falls instead of here. A meeting was held here recently at the Portland Merchants Exchange for the purpose of putting the plan into effect.

Spokane, Wash.—New members recently enrolled in the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Inc., include the National Biscuit Co., R. M. Crommelin, Mgr., Cheney, Wash., and Kleinberg Co., Al and Lester Kleinberg, Seattle, Wash.—Don M. Gemberling, sec'y.

Pendleton, Ore.—Pete Berg, Hermiston Grain & Feed Co., was elected to the board of governors from the new-elected Eastern Oregon district of the Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n at the recent meeting held here. Twenty-one members of the feed and seed industry of the Eastern part of the state attended.

Kent, Wash.—Neil E. Shaffer, son of Harvey M. Shaffer, founder of the Shaffer Bros. Feed Store, purchased the entire interests of his father and uncle, Neil B. Shaffer, in the business, taking charge July 1. The business will continue under the same firm name.

Portland, Ore.—Jim McCormack, for the past five years with the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., here, resigned recently and moved to Seattle. Prior to his association with North Pacific, he was manager of the Seattle Grain Exchange, being the first manager of the Exchange.

Lind, Wash.—Gene J. Canady, 17, of Cheney, was killed and Casto Bolyard, Coulee City, was seriously injured June 10 when a wall on one of the temporary grain bins at the Farmers Union Grain Co. gave way, covering the men with tons of wheat and debris. Canady was covered with the grain and smothering was partially the cause of his death.

Garfield, Wash.—The White Mill, operated by Art Sherman, is expanding its business to incorporate the pea processing industry, continuing its present activity of providing feed, seed and storage space for the farmers of the territory. Omer Watson will be associated with Mr. Sherman in the new set-up. New machinery for the processing of peas has been installed. A new storage structure, adding 4,800 sq. ft. to the present warehouse space, is being built.

Dayton, Wash.—The annual report of Columbia County Grain Growers, Inc., shows the year just ended the most successful in the history of the organization, with a net profit of \$58,654.43. A year ago the net profit was but \$21,884.42. The organization now has 11 elevators and 10 warehouses valued at \$186,893, while indebtedness on property amounts to \$77,000. The last year the company stored 1,450,000 bus. of grain and bought and resold 900,000 bus. Since the growing of seed peas seems to have become a permanent industry the company is preparing to clean and store this crop.—F. K. H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Montgomery, Pa.—Mail addressed to Hartline & Wattman has been returned by the post office marked "Out of business".

Millville, Pa.—Reece & Greenly Co. reported a small amount of damage sustained at its mill from recent high winds.

Irwin, Pa.—Three buildings of the Altman Feed Co. were destroyed by fire July 14, the loss estimated at more than half a million dollars by Co-Owner Clair Altman. Thousands of bushels of grain and tons of feed burned, three firemen being injured fighting the blaze. Swift restoration of electric current to incubators saved more than a million eggs being hatched.—P. J. P.

Lebanon, Pa.—Fire that broke out in a receiving grain separator on the top floor of the four-story Strickler Milling Co. building at 124 North Seventh St. about 6 a.m. July 17, caused a loss estimated at \$4,000. The automatic sprinkling system controlled the fire until arrival of firemen. A quantity of flour and grain was damaged by water as well as from the fire. The plant continued curtailed operations and repairs are being made.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Mansfield, S. D.—The Mansfield Grain Co. has filed for dissolution.

Menno, S. D.—Art Ibis is new manager of the Farmers Elevator.

Alcester, S. D.—W. M. Rowley has installed a new truck scale and improved the driveway at his elevator.

Grenville, S. D.—McCabe Bros Co. reported a small damage loss at its elevator caused by recent high winds.

Pierpont, S. D.—J. G. Enstad was elected president and K. W. Johnson sec'y at the annual meeting of the Co-operative Elvtr. Co.—F. E.

Iroquois, S. D.—Boyd "Jim" Salter is new manager of the Peavey Elevator, succeeding the late Clayton Stoner.

Eakin, S. D.—An overheated exhaust pipe caused a blaze which damaged the engine room of the Blunt Grain Co. recently.

Webster, S. D.—Elevator No. 1 of the Pacific Grain Co. on July 9 sustained a small fire damage caused by slipping V-belts.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—A chimney blown down by recent high winds, damaged the roof of the Sioux Falls Milling Co. plant.

Montrose, S. D.—Leo V. O'Niell who recently resigned as manager of the Betts Grain Co. elevator, has gone to California.

Webster, S. D.—J. Miller, formerly employed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Kerkhoven, Minn., is new manager of the Pacific Grain Co. elevator.

Willow Lake, S. D.—Ralph Hill has resigned as manager of the Reese elevator to accept employment with the Benson-Quinn Commission Co. at Waverly, S. D.—F. E.

Lennox, S. D.—In order to increase its output of stock feeds, the Farm Commodity Exchange plant has inaugurated a night shift schedule, Otto Freitag, local manager, announced.

Bryant, S. D.—A 7 per cent stock dividend and 3½¢ per bushel patronage dividend was paid at the annual meeting of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently. E. H. Sauder has been manager of the elevator for 29 years.

Sisseton, S. D.—A. O. Oyam was reappointed manager of the Farmers Elevator here following the annual election of officers. All directors were reelected. Tom Nekelson, Farmers Union fieldman, was chief speaker.—F. E.

Esmond, S. D.—Albert P. Meyers of the J. J. Mullaney Co. has moved the North elevator to the South elevator and made one plant out of it. Mr. Meyers also has purchased the Frank J. Hopkins elevator at Dixon, Neb.

Clark, S. D.—Mark M. Day and Adolph Gammelin were re-elected members of the board of the Clark Farmers' elevator at the annual meeting. James Keenan was renamed manager. J. D. Harmon is pres. and Harry Johnson, sec'y.—F. E.

Dempster, S. D.—A total of \$11,486.56 was paid to stockholders in dividends and interest on stock by the Dempster Co-operative elevator during the last year. The company's surplus was listed at \$29,666.20.—Geo. Loats is manager.—F. E.

Lake Norden, S. D.—A dividend of two cents per bushel on grain sold and three per cent on merchandise bought was paid to stockholders of the Farmers' Elvtr. Co. at the annual meeting. Five per cent was paid on the company's stock.—F. E.

Willow Lake, S. D.—A net profit of \$12,311.97 for the last year was reported at the annual meeting of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. A. W. Anderson was named president and Andrew E. Leim, sec'y. J. E. Morgan is manager and Lester Phillips, assistant manager.—F. E.

Elkton, S. D.—A. C. Hartwig, who has been associated with O. W. Wurst as manager of the elevator located on the Rock Island tracks for the past few years, resigned to accept a position as manager of the local station of the Elkton Co-operative Oil Co. effective on August 1.

Estelline, S. D.—A net profit of \$8,360.52 after \$2,000 had been deducted for repairs to the plant and depreciation, was reported by the Estelline Co-operative Grain Co. for the last year. Total sales were \$191,651.52. The company now has net assets of more than \$28,000.—F. E.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Kehoe Buttermilk Products, Inc., a firm manufacturing vitaminized animal feed for hogs and poultry, will soon open for business in the building formerly occupied by Watson Machine Works. The corporation is composed of Harry Kennedy, Ralph Stephenson and Alfred Bieber.

Warner, S. D.—Fire recently destroyed the Warner Co-operative elevator. The loss included 25,000 bus. of wheat. The fire started from a hotbox in the cupola. Lack of adequate water permitted firemen to save only a nearby coal shed. The building was insured for \$18,000. Frank Morgan is manager.—F. E.

Pierre, S. D.—F. M. Rood has sold his elvtr. to the Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n of Hughes County. The elevator was bought by Rood and George Spargur from the Van Dusen Co. in 1920. In 1926 the partnership was dissolved and it has since been operated by Mr. Rood. The Farmers Union was incorporated in Hughes County in 1938. Officers of the co-operative are G. R. Pearson, pres., and Arthur Baumgart, sec'y.—F. E.

Aberdeen, S. D.—The sales price of feed-wheat until further notice will be \$1.05 per bushel in all counties in South Dakota. The procedure authorizes sales from C.C.C. bins as well as redemption of 1941 and 1942 farm stored wheat for feed purposes. The sales price of C.C.C. owned barley and rye is 83¢ per bushel in the non-commercial corn area.—Cliff C. Anderson, sec'y, Farmers Elevator Ass'n.

SOUTHEAST

Richmond, Va.—The Mattaquin Corp. of Richmond, with maximum capital stock of \$15,000, has been chartered by the Virginia corporation commission to do a milling and grain business. Lee Paschall is president.

Martinsville, Va.—The Ridgeway Roller Mill, formerly owned by P. D. Vernon, has been sold to R. W. Howerton, of Leaksville, N. C., operator of the Leaksville Roller Mills. The mill, which has been idle for the last several months, will be put into operation soon.

Athens, Ga.—The Georgia Feed Conservation Com'te was formed here recently at a meeting of representatives of the Georgia Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, retail feed dealers, College of Agr. and State War Board, in an effort to solve the critical feed situation thruout the state. The com'te includes one representative from the feeds manufacturers, retail feed dealers, Southeastern Peanut Ass'n, Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Ass'n, Georgia Baby Chick Ass'n and the Georgia Dairy Ass'n. Feed allocation is planned.

TENNESSEE

Springfield, Tenn.—Mail addressed to Bell-Dowlen Mills has been returned by the post office marked "Out of Business".

Brownsville, Tenn.—Mail addressed to Brownsville Roller Mills has been returned by the post office marked "Out of Business".

TEXAS

Houston, Tex.—Earl Fallin, who recently resigned as chief chemist of M.F.A. Milling Co., Springfield, Mo., now is chief chemist for the South Texas Feed Co.

McGregor, Tex.—The Ruhmann Grain & Seed Co.'s local plant burned recently, destroying 20,000 bus. of grain. The loss was estimated at \$30,000.—P. J. P.

Spur, Tex.—The Kimbell Elevator closed July 12 for extensive repairs and remodeling. A new unloader, new moisture testing equipment, and modern elevating equipment will be installed, Reece McNeill, manager, stated. The elevator is being made ready for the rush harvest period.

Fort Worth, Tex.—New members recently enrolled by the Texas Grain & Feed Ass'n include the following: A. J. Ratliff, Ranger; Burruss Feed Co., Decatur; Chapman Mill & Grain Co., Hondo; T. G. Fields Grain Co., Groom; Frank Grimsell, Harlingen; Gulf Coast Federated Feed Ass'n, Houston; Henderson Grain & Seed Co., Farwell; Honey Grove Cotton Oil Co., Honey Grove; R. R. Robertson Co., Childress; Stubbs-Young Grain & Seed Co., Lubbock; H. H. Snow, Denton Dairy Co-op. Ass'n, Denton, Tex.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y.

Fort Worth, Tex.—J. N. Greenman, manager of the Uhlmann Elvtrs. Co., has been elected a director of the Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. C. Couch, Dallas, who is retiring from the grain business.

Lamesa, Tex.—The Higginbotham interests in Dawson County will construct a feed plant here, to cost approximately \$200,000. Chicken, cattle, sheep and pellet feeds are to be milled at an estimated daily output of 100 tons. Roscoe Holton is general manager of the Higginbotham interests in Dawson and Gaines Counties.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Judson L. Baker, 52, vice pres. in charge of sales for Universal Mills, died unexpectedly July 16 of a heart attack. He was stricken at his desk and died before reaching a hospital. Mr. Baker joined the Universal sales force in the south Texas district in 1930 and came to the home office in 1936 and took charge of all sales activities. He was made a director of the company just a few days before his death.

UTAH

Roosevelt, Utah.—The Roosevelt Flour Mill, owned and operated by Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Peterson and sons for a number of years, was sold recently to Wayne Mailen of Salt Lake City.

WISCONSIN

Burlington, Wis.—Frank Bohnsack, 60, operator of the Farmers Feed & Fuel Co., and an active member of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n, died June 24.

Colby, Wis.—The Dorchester Canning Co. has sold the Colby property to the Northwest Distributing Co. of Abbotsford. It will be used as a feed warehouse.

Mishicot, Wis.—The Mishicot brewery has been sold to the Western Condensing Co., San Francisco, and is being converted into a plant for production of dried whey.

East Troy, Wis.—The Equity Co-op. Feed & Fuel Co. has had its stock increased from 1,200 shares at \$10 each to 4,000 shares at \$10 each. The number of directors has been reduced from 9 to 7.

Hilbert, Wis.—Arthur Burkholtz, Reedsville, has purchased the Hilbert Elevator from Simon Schwabenlander, taking possession of the property July 19. His son, Lester, will assist him in operating the business. Mr. Burkholtz was affiliated with the Reedsville Co-op. elevator for over 18 years. The new management will continue along the same line of business as that of the former owner. Ray Gage, who has been affiliated with the Hilbert Elevator for a number of years, has accepted a position with the new management.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Federal Judge F. Ryan Duffy took under advisement recently a copyright infringement suit brought by Mrs. Helen Stuff of Kearney, Neb., against the LaBudde Feed & Grain Co., involving the use of a pen and ink sketch of a gap-toothed youth on calendars distributed by the LaBudde firm in 1938 and 1939. The plaintiff claims her late husband held the copyright on the sketch. Counsel for the local firm contended the plaintiff was not entitled to any damages because the copyright line printed with the sketch bore no date.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Steps to authorize the redemption of the outstanding cumulative participating convertible preferred stock of the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co. were taken by the board of directors of the firm recently. Redemption of the preferred stock in the malting firm will be conditioned upon obtaining funds from the sale of a new issue of debentures to underwriters. There are now outstanding 130,700 shares of preferred stock out of an original issue of 140,000 shares. The stock has a par value of \$15 per share and is callable at \$20 per share, carrying dividends of \$1.20 per share annually.

Field Seeds

Sheldon, Ia.—The O'Brien County Seed Co. will install a new front at its building.

Decatur, Ill.—The Macon County Seed Co. on July 8 sustained minor windstorm damage to its warehouse.

Lincoln, Neb.—The hybrid corn acreage planted in Nebraska is 5,302,000 or 65 per cent, against only 1 per cent of hybrid in 1934.

Powell, Wyo.—A seed storage building to double the present capacity will be erected here by Rogers Bros. Seed Co., of Chicago, Ill.

Sacramento, Calif.—L. M. Jeffers has resigned as chief seed inspector, to represent the Lawrence Warehouse Co. at San Francisco.

Topeka, Kan.—Contributions from the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n to the Russian seed wheat fund amount to \$376.

Norfolk, Neb.—The Ouren Seed Co. has completed stripping 3,500 acres of bluegrass land, the yield being below normal but the quality superior.

Carthage, Ill.—The Huey Seed Co. has purchased three acres of land where it will erect a seed drying plant with a capacity of 15,000 to 20,000 bus.

Greeley, Colo.—Storage of 1,500,000 pounds of peas and beans will be provided in buildings of brick and tile being erected by the Balcom Seed Co.

Benson, Neb.—A modern seed store handling also poultry supplies, feeds and baby chicks will be established in a building leased by the Rannie Hatchery.

Astoria, Ore.—Officers of the Astoria Bentgrass Ass'n were re-elected for another year. They are K. F. Johnson, president, and Albin Oman, sec'y.—F. K. H.

Fairbury, Neb.—Sam Stull, manager of the municipal airport, has bought the Ayres Implement & Seed Co. of Sheldon C. Ayres, who retires on account of ill health.

Norfolk, Neb.—Bob Crippen has entered the employ of the Nebraska Seed Co., after eight years with the Ouren Seed Co., and will have Northeast Nebraska as his territory.

Conrad, Mont.—P. J. Anderson & Sons are building a mustard seed elevator, using also the old plant of the Conrad Milling Co. Wade Kinkaid will be in charge of the cleaning department.

Barnesville, Ga.—The Farmers Supply Co. has bought the Mitchell Seed & Feed Store of W. H. Mitchell, Jr., who has removed to Taylor Street and is operating the Mitchell Wholesale Seed Co.

Great Falls, Mont.—Arthur E. Barkemeyer, who founded the Barkemeyer Seed Co., and introduced commercial mustard growing into Montana, died July 16 at Phoenix, Ariz., of a heart ailment, after several months' illness, aged 62 years.

Portland, Ore.—The Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n has received a letter from the regional director of the War Manpower Commission stating that "the processing of seeds in Oregon is declared to be an essential activity necessary to the prosecution of the war effort. This order will remain in effect so long as the production of each concern is predominantly for the war effort."

Macon, Ga.—Officers elected July 19 at the meeting of the Georgia Seedsmen's Ass'n, are: Pres., H. L. Cofer of Atlanta; vice pres., Don Hastings of Atlanta, and sec'y-treas., W. B. Julkey of Augusta, Ga.—P. J. P.

McNabb, Ill.—The Griffith Seed Co. has expanded its territory to take in the entire county of Stark in distributing Pfister corn hybrids. The company has increased its acreage 10 per cent this year, growing the seed but getting the parent stock each year from Lester Pfister.

Lakeview, Ore.—The largest acreage in the history of Lake County has been entered for seed certification this year, according to County Agent Victor Johnson. Nineteen farmers have entered a total of 588 acres of various crops for field inspection for certification. Applications for field inspection on 504 acres of alfalfa for seed have been filed.—F. K. H.

Yankton, S. D.—A corn drying plant of the Wisconsin type will be installed by Gurney's, Inc., in a new building 40x60 ft. of tile construction. Air heated by natural gas will be blown thru a tunnel on each side of which are eight drying bins with slat floors. After passing down thru one bin the same air is used by passing up thru the next bin.

Washington, D. C.—Acting Sec'y of War Patterson stated July 22 that the Pioneer Hi-Bred Corn Co. is paying the government 37 cents a working hour for each of the 400 Italian prisoners of war employed in detasseling corn, and in addition provides subsistence, living quarters and transportation. The prisoners receive 80 cents per day, the regular prisoner of war labor rate, from the government.

Pocatello, Ida.—Pocatello has been designated as one of two points of consolidation for seeds grown in the West, R. C. Hitchings, senior administrator with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has advised. Two warehouses will be constructed for holding of seed—one at Pocatello and the other at Sacramento, Cal. Seed grown in Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Oregon, Washington and Montana will be stored at Pocatello for eventual shipment to Allied nations.—F. K. H.

Oelwein, Ia.—New buildings and enlargements have been under construction for the Pioneer Hibred Corn Co. At Dysart, a new sorting, shelling and drying plant for commercial seed corn is under construction this summer. At Durant, a new seedhouse has been built to take care of a large acreage of parent corn growing in that neighborhood. Six new drying bins have been added to the Pioneer plant at Reinbeck. A new tile warehouse 56 ft. x 96 ft. has been built next to the large plant at Algona. Three new drying bins and a warehouse are under construction at the Clarion seedhouse. The Pioneer plant at Coon Rapids, operated by Garst & Thomas, is being enlarged this summer.

New Dakota Wheats

Two new durum wheats will be released by the North Dakota Experiment Station and the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

They are the result of an emmer-Mindum cross with two Mindum back crosses, and are named Carleton and Stewart. The emmer cross gave rust resistance.

Pawnee Wheat Released

Pawnee wheat has been approved for commercial distribution in eastern Kansas.

It is a cross between Kawvale and Tenmarq, developed in co-operative work by the experiment stations of Nebraska and Kansas and the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Pawnee will be sold in 5-bu. lots and in most cases to growers who will agree to certify it. During the five years of testing Pawnee has made very good yields.

Pawnee has shown no tendency to shatter so far. It is very winter hardy, is a good milling wheat and is resistant to hessian fly. It has shown a tendency to bleach.

Crop of Bluegrass Seed Small

Washington, D. C.—Production of Kentucky bluegrass seed this year, estimated at 2,025,000 bus. of cured seed, is the smallest in four years. The total is slightly less than half the 4,525,000 bus. produced in 1942 and is only 67 per cent of the five-year (1937-41) average of 3,012,000 bus.

In the western district, comprising Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Wisconsin and Illinois, it was too dry and cold in April for the proper forming of seed and in Kentucky it was too wet and cold.

Shrinkage in curing the seed may be about the same as in 1942, that is, 35 to 45 per cent, but thresh-out or recovery of 21-lb. seed from cured seed will be lower than last year in Kentucky and may be lower in the western district.—U. S. D. A.

Detasseling Iowa Seed Corn

At Audubon, Ia., the Carlson Hybrid Corn Co. has made arrangements with Capt. Lee of the internment camp at Camp Clark, Mo., for the employment of Italian prisoners of war in the detasseling of corn.

During a period of three to four weeks the Carlson Co. will employ some 400 men and women in detasseling.

Under the contract with the government for use of the prisoners of war, they would be paid going wages for the work and the Carlson Company may release the men for work on farms, providing they work in groups of 15 or 20 where they can be kept under surveillance by a military guard.

At Algona, Ia., the Pioneer Hi-Bred Corn Co. has brought in about 100 Mexicans to help in detasseling the corn on 1,300 acres.

Four hundred Des Moines boys and girls have been enlisted for the work by the Polk County Farm Bureau.

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Seed Loan Program

By C. J. McCORMICK of the C.C.C. before Farm Seed Division of American Seed Trade Ass'n

The principal purposes of the 1943 hay and pasture seed loan program on twenty kinds of hay and pasture seeds are to secure an adequate production of these seeds for (1) seeding acreages on farms in 1943-44 (2) to meet Lend-Lease requirements (3) to meet military requirements for seeding airplane fields, training fields and for camouflage purposes; and (4) to provide an adequate reserve for stockpile purposes.

The competition for the use of land in an all-out production program has caused the plowing up of large acreages of legumes and grasses which would otherwise have been left for seed.

THE CARRY-OVER of such seeds is very low. The prospects for a large crop are not very encouraging due to winter kill, floods, and other adverse conditions.

COUNTY A.A.A. COMMITTEES are required to contact seed processors that normally service their county and make arrangements with them to handle all the seed that will be offered for loan in their county. Copies of Instructions, C.C.C. Hay and Pasture Seed Form 1, and Cleaning and Storage Agreement, C.C.C. Seed Form A, may be had either from your county committee or from the C.C.C. regional director serving your area. Such cleaning and storage agreements should be signed by the seed processor in duplicate and both copies mailed to the appropriate Commodity Credit Corporation regional director. The C.C.C. regional director will sign both copies for the Corporation and return one copy to the seed processor.

C.C.C. Seed Form A has attached a schedule of maximum rates for cleaning, packaging, handling and storage of seed. All cleaning and packaging charges and freight to a seed processor are to be paid by the producer. All storage and in and out charges are to be paid by C.C.C. if the Corporation receives the seed as payment of the loan. If the producer pays off his loan before it is due he is required to pay the seed processors all accrued handling and storage charges at the specified rates. The financing of the loan program is the same as the corn, wheat, soybean and other loan programs.

HOW PRODUCER GETS LOAN.—He first contacts his County Agricultural Adjustment Agency Committee to find out what processors are receiving seed for loan. He would then contact a seed processor and make arrangements for delivery of his seed to the processor. Upon receipt of the seed the processor will make an analysis of it and if he is willing to estimate the dockage, purity, germination, and cleaning charges fill out C.C.C. Seed Form B and a warehouse receipt for the kind, quality, and quantity of seed delivered. C.C.C. Seed Form B and the warehouse receipt should be taken to the County Agricultural Adjustment Agency Committee by the producer where a note and loan agreement is prepared. This note may be submitted to any bank which has executed Contract to Purchase (1940 C.C.C. Form E) with Commodity Credit Corporation or sent direct to the appropriate regional director of the Corporation for collection. If the processor is not willing to estimate the dockage, purity, germination and cleaning charges the producer must wait until the seed is actually cleaned and C.C.C. Seed Form B and the warehouse receipt filled out by the processor on an actual basis before he can get his loan. The cleaning and packaging charges may be paid by the producer in cash or if not paid in cash entered on the note and loan agreement and deducted by the payee from the face of the note.

CLEANING CHARGES are limited to the

charges allowed for the machine or machines actually needed to clean such seed to meet the maximum specifications. For example if seed had no dodder or buckhorn in it there would be no charge for the use of this machine.

IF THE PROCESSOR ESTIMATES the purity and germination, they shall not be lower than the minimum specifications for a maximum loan to the producer. If the actual cleaning operation is performed and it is not possible to get the seed sufficiently clean to meet the purity and germination specifications for a maximum loan the price to the producer shall be discounted according to the discount table. Any seed of lower quality, due to low purity or germination, than the lowest percentage listed in the discount table or any seed with more noxious weeds than the amount specified in the specifications is not eligible for a loan.

The seed processor shall upon receipt of the seed clean such seed to the best of his ability to meet the specifications for a maximum loan; he shall bag such seed in bags customarily used for storage of the kind of seed; which shall be approved by C.C.C.; and he shall tag such seed labeling it to meet the requirements of the seed law in the state which the seed is produced. In event of interstate shipment of seed for storage or cleaning it shall be labeled to meet the federal seed law and the state seed law into which the seed is shipped.

WAREHOUSE RECEIPT.—When a seed processor issues a warehouse receipt and C.C.C. Seed Form B, he is required to deliver to C.C.C. or the holder of the warehouse receipt the kind, quantity, and quality of seed stated on such Form B and warehouse receipt.

IMPROVED VARIETIES or strains of hay and pasture species designated by state agricultural experiment stations in cooperation with state seed certifying agencies, and Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering will be eligible for a loan as "certified improved varieties," at a higher rate than common seed. Seed of these improved varieties or strains are to be certified by the state seed certifying agency of the state where grown, providing the standards and procedures for certification of the respective states are approved by the executive committee of the International Crop Improvement Ass'n or its designated agent. Some states have indicated that they will not recommend any certified varieties or strains for loan.

AGREEMENTS WITH PROCESSORS.—C.C.C. expects to sign agreements wherever needed with seed processors having seed cleaning equipment. If they do not have sufficient storage they may rent in their own name sufficient storage to take care of the loan seed. The seed processor is required to keep all seed insured for full market value at his own expense at all times. He is required to give such bond as C.C.C. may require. C.C.C. will pay, on Apr. 30, 1944, upon surrender of the collateral to the Corporation, all accrued storage charges that are due and payable. In event the producer pays off his loan such charges are to be paid by the producer upon liquidation of the loan.

It is not the desire of C.C.C. or the United States Department of Agriculture to get into the seed business, but it is our desire to get more seed harvested in order that our supply shall be sufficient to meet our needs thereby making more seed available for you that are in the seed business to handle.

Charleston, Ill. — Albert J. McComas, owner of the Loxa Grain Co., was fined triple damages for selling corn at \$119.52 over the veiling. Some of the corn went to truckers, and some to local and non-local feeders.

Seed Cleaning and Storage Agreement

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this.....day of....., 19...., by and between Commodity Credit Corporation, hereinafter referred to as "Commodity," and..... (Individual-Partnership-Corporation), with principal place of business at....., hereinafter referred to as the "Warehouseman,"

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS the Warehouseman owns or operates a seed cleaning plant and warehouse on the.....Railroad, in the city of....., in the State of....., and known as.....hereinfter referred to as the "Warehouse"; and

WHEREAS, Commodity desires that such facilities be made available with respect to seed which is owned by Commodity or which is held as security for loans made or made available by Commodity;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the covenants and agreements herein contained, and for other good and valuable considerations, the parties hereto covenant and agree as follows:

1. The Warehouseman will unload, clean, bag, tag, store (up to the capacity made available by him), insure, and load out eligible seed in accordance with the directions of Commodity at the applicable rates specified in the Schedule of Rates attached hereto;

2. Upon receipt by him of eligible seed, the Warehouseman will issue in such form as meets the approval of Commodity, either insured negotiable or insured non-negotiable warehouse receipts, as Commodity may request, representing such seed, accompanied by documents, approved by Commodity, describing the weights and specifications of the seed, and he will tag such seed in accordance with applicable State and Federal requirements;

3. The specifications of all eligible seed received for cleaning and storage shall be determined by the Warehouseman, except that if the owner so requests, the specifications shall be determined by an official laboratory approved by the State Agricultural Adjustment Agency Committee, on the basis of a sample taken by an official sampler, or a sample which the owner and the Warehouseman agree to be representative;

4. The Warehouseman will keep all eligible seed which is stored in the Warehouse in store in the Warehouse described in this agreement, and he will maintain in the Warehouse a stock of seed of the kind, variety, specifications and quality described in the warehouse receipts, and accompanying documents, representing the eligible seed stored in the Warehouse sufficient to deliver from the Warehouse the seed described by such receipts, and accompanying documents;

5. Without in any way limiting his obligation under other provisions herein, the Warehouseman will insure, and at all times, from receipt of the seed for cleaning until loaded out, keep insured in his own name all the eligible seed which is stored in the Warehouse, for the full wholesale market value of such seed, against loss or damage by fire, lightning, inherent explosion, windstorm, cyclone, or tornado, and, in the event of any loss or damage to any seed in the Warehouse or to the Warehouse, whether or not such loss was insured against, he will immediately notify Commodity and the holders of the warehouse receipts representing the eligible seed which is stored in the Warehouse, as the holders appear on the records of the Warehouseman, and he will promptly take the steps necessary to collect any moneys which may be due as indemnity for loss or damage to eligible seed, whether from the above-listed hazards or not, and, as soon as collected, will pay to the holders of such warehouse receipts such moneys as may be collected for the loss or damage;

6. The Warehouseman shall operate the Warehouse under such bond or bonds as may from time to time be required by Commodity;

7. The Warehouseman will not charge any demurrage against Commodity in connection with unloading or loading out any eligible seed unless the failure to unload or load out promptly was due to circumstances beyond the Warehouseman's control.

8. The Warehouseman will load out or deliver to the holder of any warehouse receipt representing eligible seed, seed of the same kind, variety, weight, specifications, quantity, and quality as that described by the warehouse receipt and accompanying documents, or better;

9. In the event that any eligible seed which

is loaded out by the Warehouseman on instructions from Commodity, is found—on the basis of official weights at the point of storage, and an analysis by an approved Federal laboratory, made from a sample drawn by an official sampler, or if an official sampler is not available, by the Warehouseman, or his representative, and a representative of the County Agricultural Adjustment Agency Committee for the county in which the seed is stored, acting jointly—to be of specifications, quantity, or quality lower than that described by the warehouse receipts, and accompanying documents, in excess of the tolerances promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture under the Federal Seed Act, the Warehouseman will indemnify Commodity in an amount equal to the difference between the value of the seed loaded out and the value of the seed described by the warehouse receipts, and accompanying documents, on the basis of cash prices current at the terminal market customarily applicable to seed stored in the Warehouse at the time when the seed was shipped, but the provisions of this paragraph shall not cover any loss or damage to seed due solely to the length of time the seed was stored in the Warehouse.

C.C.C. Seed Loans

The Commodity Credit Corporation has prepared instructions for making loans on hay and pasture seed stored in approved warehouses, as given in a mimeograph "Hay and Pasture Seed Form I, Instruction".

An eligible producer is any person, partnership, association, or corporation producing or harvesting hay and pasture seed in 1943, as land-owner, landlord, tenant, or custom harvester, on a farm on which no deductions have been or will be computed under the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program for failure to meet 90 per cent of the 1943 war crop goal.

Eligible Seed—(a) Any seed specified herein, produced in 1943, cleaned to meet the specifications as given for weeds and other crop seed and complying with the Federal Seed Act and the state seed law in the state where the seed is processed.

(b) Any seed specified herein that can be cleaned to meet the specifications as given for weed and other crop seed and complying with the Federal Seed Act and the state seed law in the state where the seed is processed.

Lending Agency—Any bank, cooperative marketing association, or other corporation, partnership, or person, which has executed a Contract of Purchase (1940 C.C.C. Form E) and filed such contract with a Regional Office of Commodity Credit Corporation.

All seed is to be labeled and must meet the noxious weed seed requirements of the state in which the seed is produced, or in event of interstate shipment for storage or cleaning to be labeled to meet the requirements of the Federal Seed Act and the noxious weed seed requirements of the state into which the seed is shipped, provided that no loan will be made if the seed contains seed of white top, Canada thistle, dodder, quackgrass, Johnson grass, bindweed, Russian knapweed, perennial sow thistle, or leafy spurge, singly or combined in excess of 45 seeds per pound.

Discounts for Low Quality Seed—Seed meeting the pure seed and germination specifications will be eligible for a loan at the loan rate established in the basic specifications attached hereto. Seed of lower quality than that established in the basic pure seed and germination specifications attached hereto will be eligible for a loan at the discounts as established in the attached schedule of rates for low quality seed. Seed not meeting the pure seed and germination specifications as established in the attached schedule of rates for low quality seed shall not be eligible for a loan.

Charges to Be Paid by Producer—Costs of cleaning, bagging, tagging, and transportation to approved warehouses are to be borne by the producer. Such costs should not exceed the charges stated in Hay and Pasture Seed Form A signed by seed processors.

Maturity—Loans on eligible hay and pasture seed will be available after the 1943 harvest begins and through December 31, 1943. Loans

will mature on demand, but not later than April 30, 1944.

Source of Loans—Loans may be obtained thru banks and other lending agencies as defined in Part I hereof, or direct from the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Purchase of Loans—Commodity Credit Corporation will purchase without recourse, notes approved by County Agricultural Adjustment Agency Committees evidencing loans only from lending agencies which have executed and delivered to a Regional Office of Commodity Credit Corporation Contract to Purchase (1940 C.C.C. Form E). Notes held by lending agencies must be tendered to the Commodity Credit Corporation for immediate or deferred purchase within 10 days of written request or at least 10 days prior to maturity in the absence of written demand. The purchase price to be paid by Commodity Credit Corporation for notes accepted will be the outstanding face amount of such notes, plus accrued interest from the date of disbursement by the lending agency to the date of payment of the purchase price at the rate of 1½ per cent per annum. Under the terms of the Contract to Purchase, lending agencies are required to report weekly on 1940 C.C.C. Form F all repayments or collections on producers' notes held by them and to remit with such report to the office of Commodity Credit Corporation an amount equivalent to 1½ per cent per annum on the principal amount collected from the date of disbursement by the lending agency to the date of repayment.

De Sota Oats Lead in Yield

By J. H. GLASS

Stuttgart, Ark.—Producing 51.2 bus. an acre, the DeSota oat variety, developed at the University of Arkansas College of Agriculture Rive Experiment Station, and released last year, made the highest yield of any commercial variety in the 1943 test, L. C. Carter, assistant director in charge of the station has announced. Yields of other important varieties for 1943 were: Letoria, 49.9; Fultex, 48.4; Stanton, 44.4; Victorgrain, 43.3; New Nortex, 41.2; Fulgrain, 43.3.

The DeSota was developed from the cross Lee by Victoria and was selected by Dr. C. Roy Adair, associate agronomist, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agri. Approximately 1,200 bus. of seed of this variety were released in 1942 to 70 growers.

Delayed Germination of Vicland Oats

Vicland oats, seed testers suspect, was designed to please farmers—not the testers.

Farmers are delighted that Vicland is not apt to sprout in the shock. But that delayed germination characteristic means the seed laboratories have to make germination tests soon after threshing on something which, generally speaking, won't sprout!

The problem first came up in August, 1940, when perfectly good Vicland samples tested in the ordinary way showed germination readings of only 40 to 60 per cent. That was awkward, because growers want their seed tested and certified soon after harvest—and they don't want a 40 per cent rating on oats that might sprout 98 per cent the next spring.

Now, after experimenting during parts of three years, Alvin Schwendiman and H. L. Shands have worked out ways of persuading Vicland to germinate promptly after harvest. The methods involve extra work for testers, but they do make all the good seed sprout.

The most practical way of testing newly threshed Vicland, Schwendiman and Shands found, is to moisten the seed, pre-chill it in a refrigerator for four days at a temperature of 39° F., and then keep it at an ordinary room temperature of 72° F. for six days.

One other method works just as well, and is recommended wherever refrigerator space is scarce or lacking. This is simply to moisten the germination blotters (between which the seed is placed) with 0.2 per cent solution of either potassium nitrate or calcium nitrate instead of plain water, and then proceed to germinate the seed at room temperature.

Planting in rich soil does it, possibly because the soil furnishes nitrates. Germination is good under continuous low temperatures of 46° to 54° F. for 14 days. Removing the hulls improves germination at room temperature, but this method involves a good deal of work and is not entirely reliable.

Trials with the 1941 crop showed that in some cases Vicland may not germinate properly at room temperature until the middle of February, altho various samples differ considerably in their behavior.—Wis. Agr. Exp. Sta.

An appeal from the court decision declaring invalid the patent on vitamin D manufacture will be taken by the University of Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation.



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Supply Trade

Peru, Neb.—Prof. C. A. Huck, Peru Teachers College, has invented an electrically operated pea sheller, with a capacity of one bushel per hour. It is claimed the sheller will handle peas of all sizes with less trash and fewer crushed peas.—P. J. P.

Chicago, Ill.—The Cement Institute and 59 cement companies July 26 petitioned the Circuit Court to review the order of the Federal Trade Commission requiring them to discontinue pricing and selling methods at delivered prices, known as the multiple basing point method.

Chicago, Ill.—Elmer H. Karp, prominently identified, for many years with the design and construction of grain elevators, and for the past several years grain elevator superintendent for the Revolving Fund Section, U. S. Farm Credit Administration, is retiring from that service Aug. 15. Mr. Karp has made no plans for the immediate future.

Washington, D. C.—Specific definitions of three grades of waste manila rope have been announced by the War Production Board in an amendment to General Conservation Order M-294. These definitions cover No. 1 large waste manila rope, No. 1 small waste manila rope and uncut manila fenders, and conform with the definitions of OPA Price Schedule No. 47.

Steinlite Moisture Testers were purchased recently by the following Indiana companies: New Ross Grain Co., New Ross; Co-operative Elev. Co., Lt. Rockfield; Parke Co. Farm Bur. Coop., Montezuma; Veedersburg Grain Co., Veedersburg; Morocco Grain Co., Morocco; Martins Feed Mills, New Paris; Swift & Co., Marion; Northern Indiana Prod. Co., Valparaiso; Harlan Grain Co., Kentland.

Washington, D. C.—Beginning Aug. 1, 1943, the fee for obtaining a license to use enemy owned patents held by the Alien Property Custodian will be a flat \$15 for each patent. Hitherto, licenses have been issued for a fee of \$50 for a single patent plus \$5 for each related patent included in the same license. Patents which formerly belonged to enemy nationals are now available under license on a non-exclusive, royalty-free basis for the life of the patents.

An important provision to assure in extraordinary cases of urgent need that producers of Class A products will be provided promptly with necessary purchasing authority for their controlled materials requirements was announced July 14. This action is taken in Direction No. 22 to CMP Regulation No. 1, which provides that during the third and fourth quarters Class A product manufacturers who are unable to obtain allotments from customers in time to use them, may make application directly to WPB for an allotment of controlled materials.

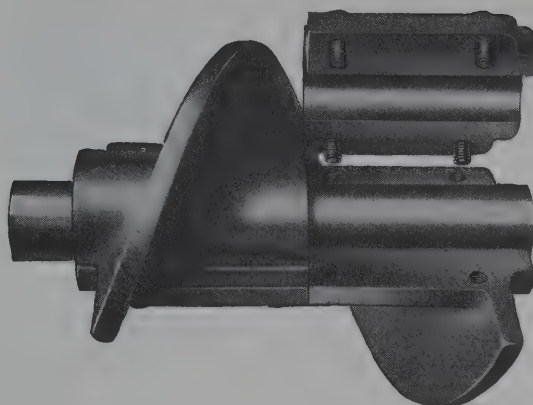
L-292 Amended

Limitation Order No. L-292 has been giving the grain industry and manufacturers of machinery much concern.

The order went into effect June 15 and limits the production of new units in the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1943, to 50 per cent of the annual average in the base years of 1939, 1940, and 1941. This allowance is not believed to be sufficient to maintain food processing plants.

Another factor working against the provision of adequate equipment is the regulation limiting the price to be charged for machinery, which must be based on the cost of production as of Oct. 1, 1941, when it is a notorious fact that materials, labor and taxes have greatly increased in price and amount.

Effective July 17 L-292 has been amended to



Feeder for Corn Sheller

revise the definition of "approved orders" to include orders bearing a rating of AA-3 or higher on Form W.P.B.-837, formerly P.D.-408.

Watching Wheat in Big Canadian Annexes

Steps have been taken by the Grain Research Laboratory to keep a careful check on the quality of the large stocks of wheat held in terminal annexes at Fort William and Port Arthur. Samples will be taken each year and tested in the laboratory. Aside from the control aspect, such a study provides an excellent opportunity for obtaining information on the keeping quality of Canadian bulked grain.

Plans for this project were made when the terminal annexes were being filled, and samples representing all the wheat loaded into each annex were obtained. Since that time the situation at the head of the lakes has changed considerably. The comparatively small harvest in 1941 and the reduced production of No. 1 Northern created a shortage of this grade for export, and as most of the wheat in the terminal annexes is 1 Northern, several of the annexes were emptied and refilled with grain from country points. Additional annexes were partly emptied and replenished with grain of the same grade, and others were partly emptied but not refilled. In these circumstances, fresh samples were obtained from annexes which were emptied and refilled.

Altogether nineteen annexes are now represented and the samples have been tested for milling and baking quality, for protein content and other chemical properties, and for physical dough properties. These various tests will provide adequate information on the initial quality of the wheats at time of loading the annexes. Arrangements have been made to obtain and test samples from the various annexes each year, for as many years as circumstances per-

mit. Dr. R. K. Larmour, professor of Chemistry, University of Saskatchewan, is cooperating in certain phases of the study.

Feeder for Corn Sheller

The new feeder for corn shellers made by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co. is equivalent to a short section of a very heavy screw conveyor.

By splitting the feeder into two parts, one on one side and the other on the other side of the shaft it is made easy to apply. It is unnecessary to tear down the big sheller to put in the little feeder. As the sheller shaft does not have to be removed, no extra millwright need be engaged for the job, as the regular hands can install the feeder in a short time, without delay to customers waiting. Additional information will be given readers of the Journal on application to the manufacturer.

A New Pest Handicapping Kentucky Farmers

By A. W. W.

Louisville, Ky.—Fallow Ants are one of the new pests bothering Kentucky grain growers. The University of Kentucky scientists have agreed to undertake a demonstration to exterminate the fallow ant from the Tom Wallace farm, near Prospect, Ky., with Dr. W. A. Price, of the Kentucky Experimental Station, in charge. Land owners in nearby counties have been invited to attend.

Tom Wallace, associated with the Louisville Times, has tried to get rid of the pests with no luck attending his efforts. The Fallow ant is a large ant, black and red, bites viciously, and builds mounds or ant hills 3 to 4 feet high and 5 to 6 feet in diameter. It is little known in Kentucky and its appearance has been in a restricted area.

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Feeds & Feeding

by

F. B. Morrison

20th Edition — 9th Printing

Since the first edition was published in 1898 nineteen editions of this book have been issued, several printings having been made of each of the later editions. In the U. S. and other countries *Feeds & Feeding* is used more widely as a text and reference book than any other book on livestock feeding. It is the only authoritative book on the subject, and is the result of over 44 years of exhaustive work in experimentation.

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Feedstuffs

Ceilings on Animal Protein Feeds

Effective July 12 zone prices for animal protein feeds have been replaced by nationwide dollars and cents ceilings in M. P. R. No. 74.

Under the zone system some regions were deprived of feeds going to the higher-prices zones.

The new ceiling price for producers on domestic dry rendered tankage is \$1.25 for each percentage unit of protein content per ton at all domestic production plants. Previously, varying prices for five zones had ranged from \$1.01 to \$1.25 and the effect had been for the zone with the highest price of \$1.25 per unit to draw the bulk of the supply. The same \$1.25 maximum price also applies to imported dry rendered tankage delivered anywhere in the United States.

The maximum price on imported dry rendered tankage is calculated on a basis price of \$1.10 per unit at U. S. port of entry plus an allowance of 15c per unit as a weighted average of transportation cost from port of entry to interior point processing plants. The \$1.10 basis—a c.i.f. price including war risk insurance—is for each unit percent of protein per ton of 2,000 lbs., gross for net, foreign shipping weights to govern.

In like manner, the basis ceiling price (same terms as above) for wet rendered tankage is \$4.73 for each percentage unit of ammonia per ton and for dried blood is \$5 for each percentage of ammonia per ton.

The basis price of \$1.10 per unit for imported dry rendered tankage is the basis upon which importers heretofore have been buying in South American countries, and upon which they must continue to buy.

All importations of both dry and wet rendered tankage and dried blood will be controlled at all levels of distribution at the same maximum price.

By eliminating maximum prices according to specified zones, all imported animal feeding-stuffs now will be governed by a uniform ceiling price. The ports of entry will be either New York or New Orleans.

Wholesalers are allowed a mark-up of \$3 ton over producer's maximum prices. Retailers are permitted a profit margin of \$7 ton over the price paid to their suppliers, plus transportation costs (if any) to their places of business. Retail prices of these feedingstuffs previously were under the General Maximum Price Regulation, but now are transferred to control under the revised regulation.

If meat scraps and digester tankage are sold in seller's bags, the seller may add to his established maximum price for bulk sales the actual cost of the bags, not to exceed \$3.50 ton on contents. If the buyer himself bags the products for resale, he may add 50c ton to the applicable bulk prices for a like classification and grade.

All sales must be fully described as to classification and grade of the materials on a label or tag printed on or attached to the containers, or by a certificate of analysis attached to the invoice rendered the buyer.

The regulation further requires that all materials be graded on the basis of the following guaranteed minimum percentages of protein:

For meat scraps: 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70% and 75%.

For digester tankage: 45%, 50%, 55%, 60% and 65%.

Anyone wishing to sell these animal feeding-stuffs in grades different from the specified

standard percentages of protein, before doing so must obtain authorization and a special ceiling price from OPA's Washington office.

The Manpower Commission has recently ruled that while men engaged in the manufacture of feed are essential, strictly feed salesman are not classified as essential.

Montreal, Que.—N. K. Stevens of the Ralston Purina Co., Montreal, has been elected one of the two vice presidents of the Canadian Feed Manufacturers Ass'n. R. M. Pierson of the United Farmers Co-operative, Peterborough, Ont., is the other.

Distillers Dried Grains production during June amounted to 26,800 tons, against 31,300 tons in June, 1942, as reported by the War Food Administration. For the 12 months ending June production was 367,400 tons, against 295,300 tons during the 12 months preceding.

Washington, D. C.—Dried skim milk output for animal feed in May was 3,025,000 lbs., a decrease of 65 per cent from a year earlier. Stocks of dried skim milk held by manufacturers were 923,000 lbs., a decrease of 85 per cent from a year ago.—U.S.D.A.

Brewers Dried Grains production during June was the heaviest on record, at 22,600 tons, compared with 14,100 tons in June, 1942. For the year prior to July 1 the production was 228,000 tons, against 142,100 tons during the 12 months prior to July 1, 1942, as reported by the War Food Administration.

Washington, D. C.—The definition of "ear corn chops" in the regulation establishing maximum prices for certain corn products used for animal consumption was broadened, effective July 20, by the Office of Price Administration to include the husk of the corn when it is ground together with the corn and the cob.—Amendment No. 1 to M.P.R. 401.

Feeding of varying amounts of glycerine to different species, including man at the department of physiology of the University of Chicago, shows that glycerine as such can safely be incorporated into the regimen in far larger proportions than that in which it is liberated from even large quantities of dietary fat. It readily replaces carbohydrates, having about the same caloric value.

Winnipeg, Man.—The United States government during June bought 110,000,000 bus. of Canadian grains for feed, subject to later apportionment between wheat, oats and barley, the United States to furnish boats between June 1 and the close of navigation. From Washington it was reported July 23 that Marvin Jones is arranging for the importation of 10,000,000 bus. per month of Canadian feed grains.

Toronto, Ont.—Ontario will add to the Dominion subsidy on shipments of feed grains from Western Canada from July 12 to the end of the year, on carload orders, to promote the earlier movement of feed as a winter reserve. The scale is as follows: July 12 to July 31, 3c bu.; during August, 2½c bu.; during September, 2c bu.; during October, 1½c bu.; during November, 1c bu.; during December, ½c bu.

The catch of pilchards and menhaden, much of which goes into the manufacture of oils and meal, is expected to be greater this year than before, according to Washington officials. In pilchard fishing, which begins Aug. 1 at San Francisco and Monterey and Oct. 1 at San Pedro and San Diego, the catch is expected to be at least a billion pounds, with three-quarters being converted to meal and oil critically needed for animal feeding.

Vitamin D Deficiency

Vitamins A and D are the ones most likely to be lacking in livestock rations in Illinois, according to the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Too little of Vitamin D will cause rickets in young animals—calves, foals, pigs, lambs, kids, pups, and chicks. Rickets may also be caused by too little calcium or phosphorus or by conditions interfering with their proper utilization, some of which are not well understood.

Animals suffering from rickets should be given steamed bonemeal. In order to supply vitamin D, they should be fed sun-cured roughage, such as alfalfa hay, and allowed as much exposure to the sun as possible. Pigs may be



A Severe Case of Rickets
Photo by Wis. Ag. Ex. Sta.

fed rations containing 5 to 10 per cent of alfalfa meal. These same measures will help to prevent rickets in animals that are kept housed. Calves, growing chicks, and laying hens may require, besides minerals, vitamin D supplements. Either irradiated yeast or cod liver oil is satisfactory for calves. Poultry should be given cod liver oil or other fish oils during the winter months. During the war substitutes may have to be used in place of these more common sources of vitamins A and D.

Night blindness and certain reproductive failures in cattle are symptoms of vitamin A deficiency. Total blindness may develop. Another symptom is the swelling of the legs. There may be partial or complete interference with reproduction. Males are rendered infertile, while females either fail to conceive or abort their young. Calves carried full term may be dead upon arrival or may die soon after birth. Swine also show night blindness and reproductive failure. Pigs may be born with deformities, such as cleft lips and imperfect development of the mouth.

All green forages and leafy, properly cured, bright green hay are good sources of vitamin A. New yellow corn is a good source, but the vitamin A content decreases rapidly during storage. Vitamin A deficiency may occur when cattle are wintered on poor quality hay or fattened on old corn, cereal grains, or beet by-products with limited amounts of poor hay.

Calves are born with a low vitamin A reserve. For this reason they should obtain the colostrum, or first milk, which is relatively rich in this vitamin. Skimmilk contains very little vitamin A, for this substance is removed in the cream. In fact, whole milk contains much less during late winter and early spring than in the summer and fall. Calves fed skimmilk should be given some vitamin A supplement, such as cod liver oil, and green forage—clover, or mixed clover and timothy, or alfalfa—just as soon as they are able to eat and digest it.

Ground Snapped Corn Under Ceiling

Amendment 1 MPR 401 8FR 7567 effective July 20 places ground snapped corn under MPR 401 by defining ear corn chops as corn and cob chopped with or without the husk and the husk being present in its natural state; thus your ground snapped corn or snapped corn chops is the maximum price for a like quantity in a like sale of snapped corn plus \$1 ton. Other regulations of MPR 401, given you some time ago, prevail.

You will recall that in giving you information on MPR 401, at that time I told you that I did not think ground snapped corn or snapped corn chops was governed by these regulations but somebody seems to have called it to their attention.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Feeding Dairy Cattle

By DR. C. F. HUFFMAN, of Michigan College of Agriculture, before American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n.

Most of our protein comes from roughages. As a matter of fact, roughages furnish about 8 to 10% or 8 to 10 times as much protein as protein concentrates themselves—just think of it! So we should use as our first-line troops the roughages produced in this country, something like 100,000,000 tons of hay.

THE PROTEIN PROGRAM which you folks have been hearing about, as far as dairy cattle are concerned, was based upon that very thing, upon the amount and proportion of legumes to non-legume roughages produced in this country. There are roughly about 50,000,000 tons of legumes grown annually in this country. There are 50,000,000 tons of grass, hays, non-legume hays, so they balance each other beautifully. It gives us a mixed hay. Then we have the stovers and the straws and we are balancing the high protein pastures against those, so we think that a 16% grain mixture balances our roughages in this country, so far as dairy cattle are concerned. A 16% protein grain mixture is designed to take care of a mixed legume grass roughage.

Regardless of the kind of protein the cow takes in, the kind of protein that the cow absorbs from her small intestine is of extremely high quality. We can conclude that, so far as the cow is concerned, a pound of protein is a pound of protein, and a mixture of all the different proteins we have doesn't seem to do any more good than one protein supplement.

So one pound of oil meal is just as good as a mixture of all your protein supplements. The feed industry should know that, because a farmer sometimes prefers to purchase a protein supplement straight and, so far as his cows are concerned, a pound of that protein in that particular soybean meal or the cottonseed meal is just as valuable as when you get 4, 5, or 6

different protein supplements blended together. I think the time has come for some honest-to-goodness co-operation all down the line, in order to conserve our feed supplies in this country and put over this big educational program of ours.

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Inventory of Our Feed Supplies

By F. E. BOLING, vice chairman, Feed Industry Council, before International Baby Chick Ass'n.

As our production program got under way fully we began to experience protein shortages, and in an effort to locate the cause of the shortages a Feed Industry Planning Committee was appointed to assemble the facts, and you will recall we found that a very real protein shortage of 2,000,000 tons, or 20%, existed. This group later served as the nucleus of the Feed Industry Council, and with the assistance of state college and industry nutritionists, and in co-operation with Federal Government nutritionists, a joint U. S. Department of Agriculture-Feed Industry Council Protein Conservation Program was worked out. Actually the protein shortage proved to be greater than 2,000,000 tons due to the fact the price on oil meals was fixed so low that they were on a bargain sale basis, which encouraged wasteful usage. We now have abundant evidence to show that this Protein Conservation Program really worked, and that we could not possibly have reached the feed and poultry production levels of the past year if we had not had this Protein Conservation Program in effect.

It is too early to know what our protein supplies for the coming year will be. The nitrogen supplies for fertilizer are much improved this year, so that there should be less tendency to use oil meals for fertilizer. There has been improvement in the outlook for imported meat scraps. On the other hand the Government is planning to purchase 750,000 tons of soya flour for human use which is almost twice the quantity purchased last year. With due consideration to these facts there is every reason to adhere strictly to the Protein Conservation Program during the coming year.

There will be need, too, to conserve our supplies of vitamin A and riboflavin, and to use these valuable materials wisely and without waste.

INABILITY TO OBTAIN CORN—Our most pressing problem now is our utter inability to obtain corn through regular market channels. This situation is due to conflicting Government policies. Last fall one Government agency established a support price of \$13.25 per cwt. on live hogs weighing 240-270 pounds at Chicago until the fall of 1944. Early this year the support price was raised to \$13.75. This support price had the effect of guaranteeing a return of \$1.25 to \$2.00 per bushel on corn through the hog, depending on whether or not a protein supplement was used and the efficiency in feeding and management. Under this stimulus to production, it is not surprising that loyal hog raisers have greatly expanded their operations. It was just the natural thing to do. To show how great the response has been, we normally raise 73,000,000 pigs per year (10 year average). In 1942 we raised 105,000,000. In 1943 the goal was 121,000,000, and latest figures now indicate 127,000,000. Obviously our feed resources have not increased in any such proportion.

In the face of a corn value of \$1.25 to \$2.00 per bushel thru the hog, the O.P.A. then set a ceiling of \$1.07 per bushel on cash corn at Chicago. This ceiling in a short time stopped the flow of corn to market and had the effect of denying corn to commercial poultrymen and dairymen as well as industrial millers of corn having Government war contracts. This chaotic condition is in no way the fault of the hog raiser, but was caused entirely by inconsistent Government policies—the one hand having no regard for what the other hand was doing. As a matter of fact many hog men may lose heavily in the end. This highly unbalanced situation has been unfair to the poultrymen and dairymen, and not even in the best long-time interests of the hog raisers.

With no corn available the feed industry has

been expected to rely on substitutes such as barley, oats and feed wheat—and it is now a question of how long these substitutes will hold out. Barley is a small crop compared to corn, and even now the O.P.A. is considering ceilings on barley and also on oats. A meeting is being held by O.P.A. in Chicago today and in Minneapolis on Saturday to consider a barley ceiling. If ceilings should be set, you will find that the market supplies will dry up just as in the case of corn, and a drastic liquidation of poultry in many sections would be the inevitable result. We sincerely trust that the O.P.A. will learn a lesson from the corn experience and not attempt to set a ceiling on barley.

RIGHT TO BUY AT MARKET VALUE—What you as poultrymen need, and the same applies to commercial dairymen, is the privilege of paying the market value on corn as established by the corn-hog ratio instead of the ceiling price of \$1.07 as established by the O.P.A. You should have the right to have your fair share of the corn supply of the nation. The longer the Government delays in bringing this situation in balance the greater will be the waste of precious feed supplies. It is a well known fact that more feed is required to produce a pound of gain after the hogs have reached a marketable weight than it does up to that time, and this extra gain is more fat than meat. This fat is passed on to the consumer, and only a small portion is ever recovered through the fat reclamation program. In other words we are using a large part of our precious corn crop to produce fat that is lost. Such wasteful practices should not be allowed to continue.

As you know, Congress is in recess until Sept. 14 and during this so-called vacation Senators and Congressmen will be very much interested in having public reaction on many important problems confronting the nation. It will be a mistake to pass up this opportunity of expressing your views to your chosen representatives in the nation's capital while they are at home.

GOVERNMENT SHOULD AID BUSINESS—As independent businessmen all we want is the privilege of making our contribution to the war and solving our problems without unnecessary Government interference of the type that retards production. It has been our feeling that Government should be an aid to business and not its master.

We are believers in freedom of enterprise and we have worked tirelessly in the feed industry to handle our problems and make our contribution to the war in such a way that there has been no occasion to extend Government control. Personal interest has been placed second to the war effort, as indeed it should be. There seems to be a feeling almost everywhere that distribution of feeds has been handled more equitably and efficiently by the industry than it could possibly have been handled by any Government agency.

In closing I would like to offer two brief suggestions. I have been impressed with the soundness of the advice given by Don Turnbull, as reported in the press the past two days, to the effect that the general public should not

engage in poultry production under present circumstances. We might go a step further and say it is advisable for the commercial poultryman not to take feed for granted, but to be certain in advance what feed supplies he can definitely count on, and then plan his operations accordingly.

Secondly, in case our supplies of the substitute feed grains should dry up as in the case of corn due to inconsistent and unworkable Government policies, and force a sudden drastic liquidation, your industry like ours should be prepared with a well planned public relations program to show conclusively that the responsibility lies entirely with Government policies and not with industry.

Feed Jobbers Committee Organized

The Feed Jobbers Committee of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n met at Chicago July 12 for organization.

The personnel of the committee was named recently by S. L. Rice, president of the ass'n, and included the following: Chairman, E. F. LaBudde, Milwaukee, soybean meal and general feeds; A. L. Stanchfield, Minneapolis, linseed meal; A. S. Macdonald, Boston, general feeds; E. C. Dreyer, St. Louis and Kansas City, millfeeds; Carl Orsinger, Waterloo, Ia., alfalfa meal; Paul Smith, San Francisco, marine meals; Emory Cocke, Atlanta, cottonseed meal; John Jouno, Milwaukee, brewers' and distillers' grains and malt sprouts.

One other member has not yet accepted appointment. While members specializing in separate lines are chosen on that basis, an attempt also was made to make the committee geographically representative.

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The Crisis in Feeds

By J. A. McCONNELL, chairman, Feed Industry Council, before International Baby Chick Ass'n

The subject given me, "Crisis in Feeds," is certainly appropriate at this moment. If one were to call on the telephone, in the next few minutes, fifty feed manufacturers or fifty retail dealers or fifty wholesale grain merchants, or anyone else closely connected with the feed business anywhere in the United States, the story would be the same—SHORTAGES. Shortages of corn, shortages of soybean meal, shortages of meatscrap, of fish meal, of alfalfa meal. In fact, you can hardly name anything in the whole feed list today that is not acutely short everywhere in the country. There is a crisis, and it will deepen.

Any successful food production program for this nation in wartime must be built on the assumption that we will be called on for vast quantities of food, and however great our production, it will not be sufficient to satisfy the overwhelming demand. In the United States, no overall food policy can be established until the kinds of livestock and the numbers that we can carry are decided upon. These decisions must take into consideration:

Our total supply of feed grains and roughage. This includes what we grow and what we are able to import from other countries.

The amount of reserves that we need to carry as an insurance against possible crop failures. The amount of cereal grains, usually used for livestock feeds, that must be diverted directly to human consumption at home or abroad.

A scientific determination, based on adequate nutrition, of the minimum amounts possible of milk, eggs and meat required in the diets of different classes of people. For instance, the Army will require more than the civilians.

Having determined the supply of grain and roughage that we have, it is then necessary to balance the animal population in accordance with the supplies of feed and the proportions of milk, pork, other meats, poultry and eggs wanted.

Only after these basic facts have been determined should any major food commitments as to kinds, amounts and costs be made to the people of our own nation or to people of other nations. Only after these basic facts have been determined can a broad, comprehensive food program be laid out which will assure maximum production of the right kinds of foods.

This nation has now been at war, on a world scale, twenty months. In addition, we had taken on, under Lend-Lease, tremendous food commitments to other nations many months prior to Pearl Harbor.

After nearly three years of supplying food for war effort, we have not yet, as a nation, determined a workable food policy, based on the fundamental principles set forth here, and which must precede any sound food program.

OUR INSOLVENT FOOD POLICY.—The plain facts of the case are that we have, as a nation, an insolvent food policy. This means that we will not be able to make good on the many commitments that the country has made to the consumers, to the farmers, and to our Allies. Some, if not all, will be short-changed. It is a matter of cold, hard fact that any national policy on which the nation cannot make good its commitments is insolvent. First of all, bear in mind that the nation has a food commitment to its Armed Forces which it cannot default on. The people of this country will insist that we make good on that one at the expense of all others. Therefore let us examine some of our other food commitments to see whether we can fulfill them.

(1) The commitment to the industrial workers and to the city consumer that we would fight this war without making substantial sacrifices as to the kinds and the costs of food.

This was a very definite promise. Mr. Green of the A. F. of L. and Mr. Murray of the C.I.O. have repeatedly reminded the President of this promise and have called upon him to make good—the latest attempt to make good being the roll-back on food prices and the use of subsidies. This commitment has not been and cannot be fulfilled.

(2) The Government asked the farmers to produce as never before. They conducted a farm-to-farm canvass thru A.A.A. setting up food goals and promising farmers the wherewithal to meet them. The Government has not made good on this promise. It will not and can not. The present feed situation is ample evidence of this fact. There are many other proofs that this commitment has not been and cannot be fulfilled. We need not, however, look further, because this one alone will cause the Government to default on every food commitment it has made so far.

(3) The Government committed itself, thru Lend-Lease to supply the peoples of the Allied Nations, during the war and after, with great supplies of food. A nation does not hold lightly its commitments to other nations, and we are attempting to fill this promise. The degree, however, to which we fulfill this commitment will determine the degree to which we default on the commitments made to our own people. As evidence of this, I quote from an address by Dr. W. I. Myers of Cornell University on the current food situation:

"Any thought of feeding many additional millions of people on the diet to which we have been accustomed is utter folly. The six per cent of our annual production used for Lend-Lease in 1942 would feed about eight or nine million people on a diet similar to our own. The same amount of concentrated foods would supplement the diets of a somewhat larger number of people."

I say to you that inability to deliver on these commitments justifies the conclusion that our food policy is insolvent.

GENERAL FEED SUPPLY AS RELATED TO ANIMAL NUMBERS.—It will not be my purpose, in this short talk, to deal with any of the fundamental principles underlying a food program for this nation, except the relation of the feed supply to the size of the animal and poultry population.

Optimistic Government press releases and carefully worded, non-alarmist statements of Government officials to the effect that there will be plenty of food for all, do not disclose the abyss which this country is approaching with its present livestock policy. The longer we avoid facing the facts and making decisions accordingly, the deeper the abyss and the more disastrous will be our fall. It is no longer a question of liquidation of livestock. The big question is: How soon shall we face the facts and start the program in an orderly manner? The longer we wait to do this, the shorter will be our supply of total foods later on.

The so-called "cheap feed policy" of the United States Government, during the past two and a half years, has resulted in an enormous expansion of our livestock industry to the point where we are desperately short of feed at the present moment.

If we are successful in carrying this present animal and poultry population, or even a major portion of it, thru until the new grain crops harvested next fall give relief, we will still be short of sufficient feed by at least twenty per cent to carry us thru the next feeding year beginning in October.

HIGH PROTEIN FEEDS.—Before the war years, this country made efficient use annually of eight to nine million tons of high-

protein ingredients such as cottonseed, linseed, soybean, fish and meat meals, gluten feed, distillers' and brewers' grains. To get enough, however, we had to IMPORT some from other countries.

During the recent war years, we have stepped up the supply of protein feeds to about 10½ million tons; but since 1939, we have nearly doubled the hogs, increased the poultry a third, the beef cattle a quarter, and the dairy cattle a tenth.

At the same time, we have been increasing livestock numbers, we have stepped up our feeding rate in order to get greater production per animal. Proof of this is in the weight of hogs coming to market. Normally, they have



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been coming to market slightly under 220 pounds. They are now coming to market slightly over 250 pounds. I understand that some rather weak Government attempts to change this have resulted in slight decreases in weight lately.

Note that the great increase in animals is in those which eat high amounts of grain and not in the ones that make high use of roughage and pasture.

It does not take a great mathematician to figure out from the above that, under present conditions, we could easily use more than twice as much high-protein feeds this coming year as are available. This is particularly true if we continue Government-set prices on high-protein feeds lower than Government-set prices on corn. There is nothing in the present crop reports or present conditions to indicate that we will have available any more high-protein ingredients for feed than we had this past year. Even the soybean and peanut acreage is up, cotton acreage is down enough so that the decrease in cottonseed meal will more than offset any increase in other oil meals for feed purposes.

The Government Feed Industry Council protein conservation program has used, and if continued in effect, will use what protein we can get into trade channels at maximum efficiency without waste; but the total protein shortage is very deep-seated and will continue to get worse. Proper distribution of an admittedly short supply without proper price relations is impossible. We may expect to continue to see famines of protein ingredients in some sections of the country, while protein ingredients still remain available in other areas of the country.

CORN.—Before Washington officials got to playing around with corn and hog prices, corn used to be a rather staple feed article. In fact, it comprised 62 per cent of the total livestock ration of the country. Is corn really short? Or, put in another way, is it being fed faster than it is being produced? The answer is YES.

According to Government estimates, we will start this coming feeding season with a supply of about 3,100,000,000 bushels. Last year, we started with a supply of 3,600,000,000 bushels. In other words, with one-half billion bushels less of corn, we will go into the new feeding season with our livestock population at an all-time high. In addition to corn supplies being far below the present feeding needs of the country, due to fundamental shortages and Government price ceilings, corn has been locked up in the corn belt and reserved largely for the use of the hog.

One of the main excuses the Government gives for not allowing corn to advance in price is that it will increase the costs of the dairyman and the poultryman. This is a bitter joke. Today, dairymen and poultrymen are using as substitutes for corn, in addition to some Government wheat, largely Canadian barley and oats at a price which would equal corn at about \$1.35 per bushel, Chicago, and the prices of these grains are rising steadily day by day. Government-set prices of milk and eggs are being determined on the basis of corn at \$1.07, Chicago, and therefore do not represent their real costs. The real costs of milk and eggs are being determined, not by the corn the farmers cannot buy at \$1.07, but by the oats and barley they still can buy in limited quantities at much higher prices.

It is obvious that such a national policy can lead but to sharply decreased supplies of milk and eggs. However, it should be borne in mind that the Government has great commitments to the country and to the world on these two major food items.

WHEAT.—For the past three years, we have been accustomed to think of wheat in this country in terms of great surpluses. Actually, we have had a surplus of wheat for direct human

consumption, but this surplus thrown into the feed pot of the present animal population is disappearing like a morning frost before a summer sun.

This past season, the Government made available for the feed pot something over a quarter billion bushels. We will continue, as a nation, to make some wheat available for a while, because the suction on it set up by the terrific feed needs is so great. By no stretch of the imagination, however, can this country afford to pour all of its surplus wheat into the feed pot. Let us say it does pour in 300 million bushels this coming year! Don't forget that we are starting the new feeding season with one-half billion bushels less corn, plus an estimated decline in yield of other grains—wheat, oats and barley—equal to 350 million bushels of corn equivalent. The wheat will help, but not enough.

IMPORTATION OF FEEDS.—There is much talk about Canada's great surplus of grain. True, Canada did have a big grain crop last year. If the Canadians were foolish enough—and they are not—to sell all their apparent surplus to us, it would only extend the time of our present livestock spree about thirty days.

Actually the best estimates are that we can import from 100 to 125 million bushels of Canadian grain of all kinds out of their estimated surplus of half a billion bushels. Boats and box cars are being used for what the policy-makers have determined as more important freight.

There is some talk of making up our deficits in protein by shipping meatscrap, tankage, and liver meal from South America and other countries. Our total estimated annual needs for meatscraps, tankage, and fish meal are more than a million tons. According to the most optimistic estimates I have heard, there is available for importing into this country—provided we can get ships—60 to 80 thousand tons this next year. This will help but is only a drop in the national feed pot.

In Cuba and Puerto Rico there is estimated to be molasses, which, in terms of corn, is equivalent to 65 million bushels. If we could get this molasses here, it would help the feed situation some, particularly in the range sections and in the South and West. It would also cut down on the distilling demands for grain. However, the plain facts are that we do not have tankers to move it in sufficient quantity to help our feed situation much.

After you have examined the size of the livestock population, the rate at which it is being fed, which is the demand side; and then on the supply side, take a look at the carry-overs of grains and feed per animal unit and the prospects for new crops, you can see that we are not only short, but critically short of feeds. Importations will help, but only a little. We have been struggling along this year with too little feed. Next year, we will have only 85 per cent as much feed per animal unit as last year, based on present crop and carry-over prospects.

It is my prediction that, about next March, the real underlying feed shortage, which is now in the making, will be so great that there will be no way to squirm out of it except thru liquidation of all classes of animals on a vast scale.

(To be Continued)

Alfalfa Meal Ceilings Considered

At Chicago July 21 proposals to establish ceilings on alfalfa meal were considered at a conference with Atherton Bean and Chas. Kenney of the O.P.A. grain division.

One proposal is that Boston be the basis with deductions for freight from points west, Lamar, Colo., getting a reduction of \$13 per ton.

Between sun-cured and dehydrated alfalfa meal the differential would be \$11 per ton.

Efficient Use of Vitamins A and D in Mixed Feeds

EFFECT OF AIR, LIGHT AND MOISTURE.—Among the factors that tend to reduce the quality of feeds, oxygen in the air is surely one of the most damaging. Its action is known as oxidation. This consists of the element oxygen uniting with some other element or compound. Feedstuffs that are rich in fat are particularly subject to oxidation. The chemist is able to measure this reaction by the amount of free fatty acid (f.f.a.) in a product. To the feed manufacturer this expresses itself in rancidity, which can often be detected by an unpleasant odor.

The action of oxygen on feeds is a natural process, taking place not only in ingredients but also in feed mixtures. Like other ingredients, vitamin oils, supplying vitamins A and D, are subject to this action.

The extent to which vitamin oils may be affected by air depends upon a number of factors, including purity of the oil, exposure to light, temperature and moisture. If the oil has been carefully refined, the adverse effect of oxygen is kept at a minimum. This includes the filtering of the oil during the manufacturing process to remove liver debris. It is this protein material that gives unfiltered oils a cloudy appearance, often causing a "sludge" or thick deposit in the bottom of the drum. Removal of moisture is also important, as it promotes rancidity in a fat.

Light, like air, hastens oxidation. Its harmful effects are eliminated by packing vitamin oils in suitable containers.

High temperatures also speed up oxidation. Most feed manufacturers no doubt have observed that ingredients with a high fat content become rancid more quickly in the summer than in the winter months. Cold weather helps to preserve the vitamin content of the oil. Even extremely low temperatures that cause the oil to congeal or harden do not affect its vitamin content.

Fortunately, vitamin oils can be manufactured and handled in such a manner that the effect of air, light and moisture is reduced to a minimum.

HANDLING OF THE OIL.—It should be borne in mind that an oil is a natural medium or carrier for vitamins A and D. These two nutrients are among the fat soluble vitamins and are found in the fatty tissues and glands of fish and animals. Any change in the oil or fat itself may cause some destruction of the vitamins. For this reason, vitamin oils should be kept away from heat and stored in a cool, dry place. Drums should not be opened until needed. From then until their contents are exhausted, the user should observe a few simple precautions to conserve the vitamin content.

First, the drum should be placed on its side on a rack and left in that position until empty. This will save labor in drawing off the oil and also reduce loss. If the drum is not agitated, a thin film forms on the surface of the oil and keeps out air. This covering helps to protect the oil from the destructive effects which accompany oxidation.

The manner in which a vitamin oil is incorporated in a mixed feed, whether in ordinary batch mixing or in large scale continuous operation, may have considerable effect upon the stability of the vitamins it supplies. Furthermore, it has been shown that there are certain incompatibilities among ingredients and these should be avoided. This will help the feed manufacturer to obtain the maximum benefit from the vitamins supplied by the oil.—White Laboratories.

"Private enterprise manages much better than the Government all the concerns to which it is equal. Agriculture, manufactures, commerce and navigation, the four pillars of our prosperity, are the most thriving when left free to individual enterprise."—Thomas Jefferson.

"If I Were a Feed Salesman Today"

By HENRY W. SWANSON, regional manager
White Laboratories, Inc., at
annual sales conference.

In a word, as I see it, ALL your efforts and activities, to yield the most effective results, must be based upon SERVICE. The feed dealers you visit every day supply one of the best, if not the very best liaison agent or connecting link between the public on the one hand and the farmer on the other. As you know better than I, those dealers are today beset with a multiplicity of problems. If you can aid him in some degree to meet his problems and deliver a greater service to the food producers of his community you will achieve the two-fold advantage of, not only doing your own patriotic part in our national war effort, but also entrenching yourself with that dealer in a manner that cannot be forgotten and overlooked when the happier days of normalcy return to us.

However, your service must be based upon (1) your own knowledge of effective nutrition and feeding practice and (2) your complete understanding of the crying need for conservation of all essential feedstuffs to obtain the maximum in feeding value from the materials that are consumed. Upon this basic platform of an informed service to the feed dealers in each of your territories, I would like to draw your attention to a number of essential points that must be taken into consideration in working out your program.

In connection with the protein conservation program the truth of the old adage "Necessity is the Mother of Invention" has again been adequately demonstrated. We have learned in these troublous times, in the face of feedstuffs shortages and the necessity for replacement and substitution, that good rations may still be produced. It is the patriotic duty of every individual and segment of the American feed industry to support our protein conservation program.

Relatively new information has come to light in connection with the need for conservation of protein materials concerning the return in caloric value from each hundred pounds of feed consumed. In the order named, in terms of calories per unit of feed consumed, milk and cheese rank first and second, eggs and poultry meat third and fourth; pork, fifth; lamb, sixth, and beef from fat cattle, seventh. While this data casts a considerable reflection upon cattle and sheep feed operations it must also be borne in mind that these animals can also effectively utilize roughage materials that are of little value to other types of farm animals. In our corn-hog area, it is also interesting to note in passing that the hog will return more total calories for feed consumed than any other type of meat-producing animal. This information is of value at any rate to indicate to you just which types of commercial feeds will contribute most greatly to the common cause.

Possibly, in your visits to farms, you have been struck, as I have, with the wastage of feeds, poultry mash feeds particularly. Such waste is invariably caused by overloading hoppers, sometimes hoppers of faulty design, or both. While such waste may often appear trifling, it has been estimated that the loss becomes as much as 20 to 25 per cent. Therefore, urge your dealers to emphasize this point to their farmer customers.

One portion of the eight point program of our National Feed Industry Council stresses the more effective use of green pasture and roughage. With the unusually heavy precipitation we have had in the middlewest this spring, pastures are in prime condition and hence will contribute most materially in compensating for the necessary reductions in protein content of rations. It has also been pointed out that hay should be cut a week earlier than normally to obtain the maximum in feeding value.

Sanitation for disease control has always played an important part in livestock and poul-

try production. The feed and allied industries have organized a National Poultry Viability Committee, whose chairman is in fact a prominent feed manufacturer. A collaborator of national repute as a pathologist has been appointed, who is functioning with the Bureau of Animal Industry of U. S. Department of Agriculture. While not necessarily functioning as a pathologist, the good, constructive feed salesman can and should incessantly preach the gospel of sanitation by cleaning up and . . . cleaning up.

You can serve your dealers most effectively also in quite another direction with respect to various forms of Government orders and regulations, particularly price ceilings. In my own contacts with the feed trade I have found that many consider it takes just about a Philadelphia lawyer to dope out the legal verbiage of orders and regulations issued by WPB, OPA, ODT, or what alphabet soup have you. The time you expend in familiarizing yourself with such regulations for intelligent discussion with your dealers will be as bread cast upon the waters. Believe me, I know from personal experience, that such bread will return after many a day!

The Successful Honegger Boys

When Sam and Frank Honegger opened their new feed mill at Fairbury, Ill., the farmers in that part of the country shook their heads and marveled. That was in 1925. In the eighteen years since then, Sam and Frank combined their practical farm knowledge with aggressive business methods to build a prosperous, many-sided business which continues to grow.

Today, "Honeggers' Farms" includes feed mills in Forrest and Fairbury, a white Leghorn chick hatchery, a fine Guernsey dairy herd, and a hog lot which is the pride of the neighborhood. Honegger customers and friends are multiplying rapidly.

In order to realize a little more profit from the excellent quality grain which their fertile farm was producing in 1925, Sam and Frank Honegger decided to grind and sell it as a mash feed. A hammer mill was purchased and placed in the tool shed, but the mixing was done with scoop shovels. It was hard work, but the boys were young and ambitious and the neighbors wanted feed. As a result, it wasn't long until the demand outgrew their mixing facilities. So Sam and Frank made a mixer themselves. It was mounted over-head and the ingredients carried up a stairway. Further complications arose. They began buying some of their neighbors' grain, enlarged their building, bought a larger hammer mill and finally a manufactured feed mixer.

After that Honegger history became a continual race between the growing demand for their feed and their ability to put in new facilities to supply that demand. The race is still going on as their reputation continues to spread.

Until three years ago, Honegger Feeds sold largely on the good word of Honegger customers but in 1940, Ben A. Roth bought an interest in the organization and began promoting sales. Today Honegger feed dealers are scattered throughout the state. The installation of up-to-minute machinery in the Fairbury mill which is operated for wholesale business, is the climax of this new period of growth.

Today, the Honegger men stay close to their customers' problems. A great deal of experimental work is going on continually with chicks, hens and hogs, and results are being obtained particularly on hatchability that would have been pronounced impossible by feed men and nutritionists a year ago.

Of the total estimated allocable supply of beans for the next 12 months—22,200,000 bags (100 lbs.)—civilians will have slightly more than half, or 11,300,000 bags. This exceeds civilian consumption of dry edible beans in 1942 by 560,000 bags. Allocated for military, were 3,400,000 bags, and for our Allies (principally Russia and the United Kingdom), foreign relief, and reserves 7,500,000 bags.—F. D. A.

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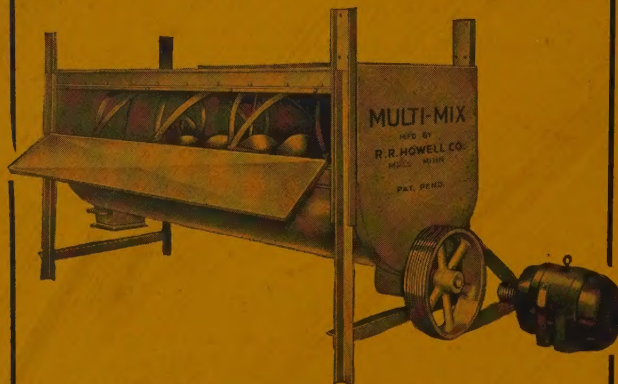
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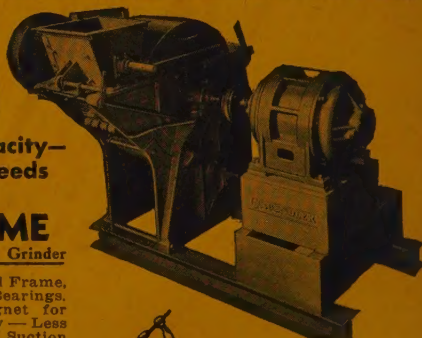
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